

The M. H. Harman Company

Business Established 1846

Gift of

J. Horace McFarland Co.

Harrisburg, Penna.

May 1957

ALOGUE OF

Evergreen and **Ornamental** **TREES**

Evergreens

Shrubs

Vines and Roses

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHOICE
HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Geneva, N. Y., U. S. A.

Constantly progressing
and keeping abreast
of the times, realizing that
on our patrons' success
depends our own.

THE M. H. HARMAN COMPANY'S ORDER SHEET

When ordering, you will oblige us by using this form

Date _____

Gentlemen :

Enclosed find Post Office Money Order for	.	.	.	.	\$
Enclosed find Express Money Order for	.	.	.	.	\$
Enclosed find Draft for	.	.	.	.	\$
Enclosed find Check (adding exchange) for	.	.	.	.	\$

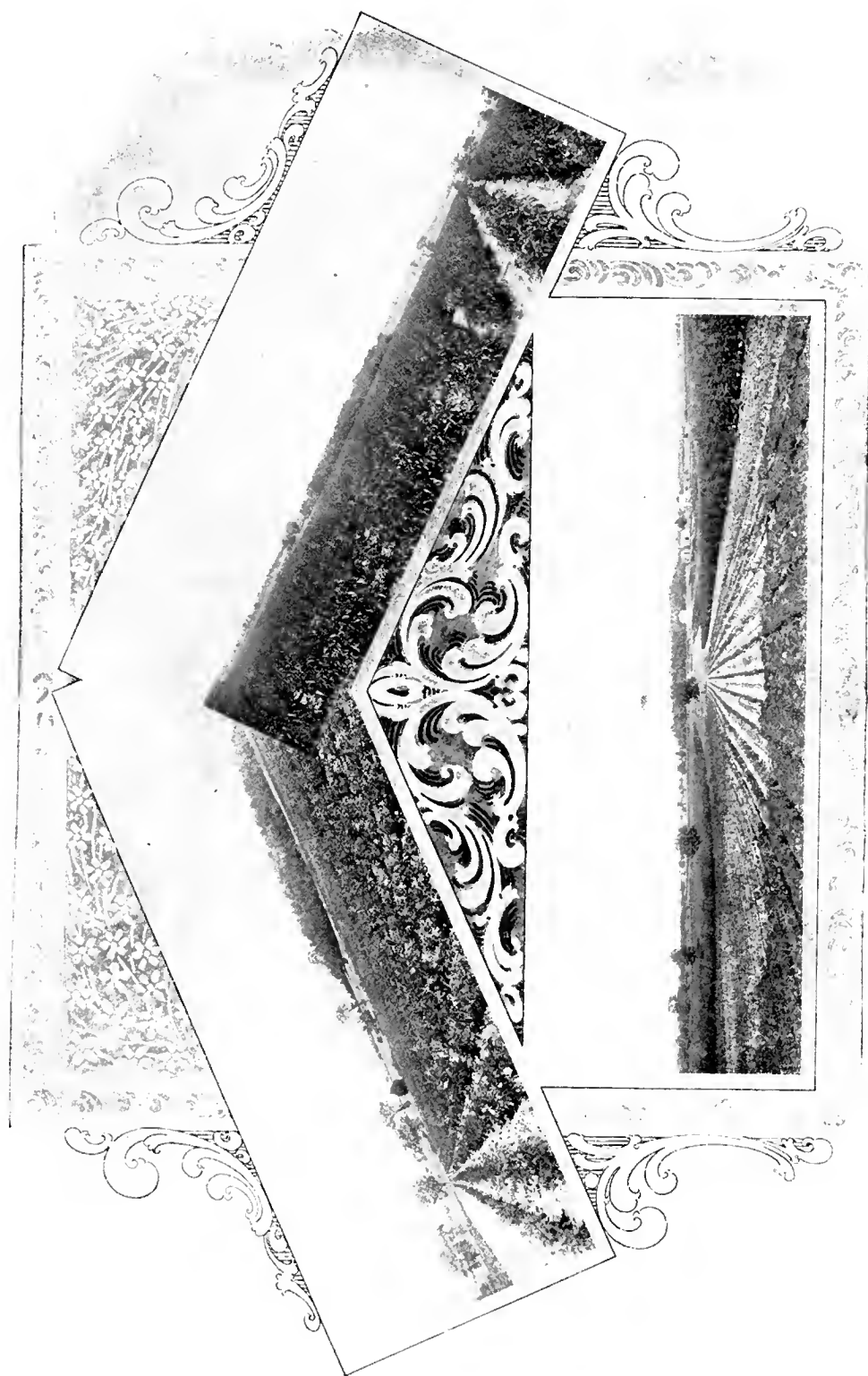
covering cost of the following commodities, which you will please forward by ^{Express} Freight to the address of

Name _____ Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

Express Office or Railroad Station _____

QUANTITY	NAME OF VARIETY	PRICE
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Photographic Views of Our Nursery Farms



Introduction

It is hardly necessary for us in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue to devote much space to introduction. Our customers advertise us. Our success is the true test of merit. Sales are always largest where our goods are best known. Our thriving organization is the outcome of experience, expenditure and enterprise. More than half a century of existence, an acquired experience and accumulated capital enable us to fulfill our duty to patrons in the highest degree.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight, in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.

Our Location and Advantages

Our location, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equalled by few and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce **the hardiest, healthiest and thriftiest trees**, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce **the best possible results** for the planter. For these



reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every planter. It pays to produce the best and that only. It is one of the first laws of nature, that in order to obtain the best we must have the best to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with our trees is that, grown upon our heavy, strong, rich, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that, being furnished with a more abundant supply of healthy, well-ripened and fibrous roots, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

Hints on Transplanting, etc.

The following points should never be overlooked:

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING. Nearly all the trees taken from the nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened-in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk as it injures the vitality of the tree. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

PLANTING. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with the roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

MULCHING. When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep for a space of say 2 feet or more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

AFTER-CULTURE. Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

The Planting of Home Grounds

We are constantly called upon to give advice on the selection of proper trees and plants for planting, and the general treatment of the home grounds. We take pleasure in answering inquiries of this nature, giving the full benefit of our experience to all who indicate a desire for it. We plan and plant each year many private estates and gardens in all parts of the country, with results satisfactory to the owners, and at great saving of cost. Our method appeals directly to owners of suburban homes with grounds of medium extent, as well as to those of larger areas. In instances when a visit and personal inspection is required, we will send a thoroughly experienced plantsman or landscape architect, as the case may require, to advise and consider plans and treatment of a place, at comparatively small expense.

Plantings of gardens and grounds of medium or small extent can usually be arranged easily from pencil sketches sent to us by mail. We should be given the shape and size of plot to be treated, with the correct location of existing buildings, trees, walks, etc. Our suggestions will be made plain, and can be carried out by any intelligent planter. Our charges for trees, shrubs, plants and any other requirements in the development of the planting arranged by us will be found reasonable in every instance.



General Information

AUTUMN- vs. SPRING-PLANTING. The spring-planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the fall there is abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work can therefore frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the spring.

The once-prevalent notion that fall-planting is not advantageous has proved to be erroneous, and almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in some regions where the winters are extremely severe, or in exposed situations, in which cases spring-planting is absolutely necessary.

THE PACKING SEASON. The spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April, and continues into the month of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees to be planted. Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Geneva, N.Y. to localities several degrees south, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality is passed. In the autumn we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October, and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

PACKING AND SHIPPING. The utmost care will be used in digging and preparing our products for shipment. There are no charges for packing or packing cases, or for delivery to our freight or express depots. Parties ordering should state explicitly how they wish goods sent. In the absence of such directions, consignments will be made according to our best judgment.

RATES AND PRICES. The prices in this Catalogue supercede all previous rates and apply to quantities specified; but twenty-five will be furnished at hundred rate, and five at rate per ten. The express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 25% from regular merchandise rates.

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL. Promptly on arrival the trees or plants should be unpacked and planted, or else the roots should be protected from the sun or air by covering with moist earth. If the ground is frozen outside, or the packing material in the cases frozen, store the original package in a cool, moist cellar until the conditions are favorable for handling.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. Any and all who have dealings with us may refer to Commercial Agencies, First National Bank, Geneva, N. Y., or any reliable Geneva business firm. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfactory condition of all shipments, unless, from the lateness of the season, or extreme causes we write for consent to waive responsibility. We are most careful to have all plants correctly labeled, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to label, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is understood that, in case of error on our part, we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of such plants.

TERMS CASH. on or before delivery to forwarders, unless by special agreement. We extend credit to regular customers and parties known to us, subject to the following limitations: Invoices of goods shipped in the spring are payable on or before July 1 following; and of shipments made in the autumn, on or before December 1 following.



Landscape View in Our Home Grounds at Geneva



An Effective Planting in Evergreens

Coniferous Evergreens

We give special attention to the propagation and cultivation of Evergreens. Our collection and stock is by far the largest in New England, and compares favorably with any in America. We have eliminated from our lists many tender species and varieties which cannot be grown successfully in our northern climate without being injured in winter.

Evergreen Plantings. Their exquisite winter aspect and their varying shades of color through the year give them the highest value in ornamental planting, while the hardiest forms have great utility when used as windbreaks, screens and shelters. Along the seacoast, the Scotch and Austrian pines form barriers against the high winds, behind which large and valuable plantations of tenderer deciduous trees and shrubs are gradually established. Their value and utility in almost every location cannot be overlooked.

Evergreens in Tubs. We carry in stock a large variety of Evergreens established in pots or tubs. These are extra-selected specimens, both as to shape and color, and are particularly adapted for hall and veranda decoration, but can with safety at any time be transplanted to the open ground. The prices are same as regular stock, with cost of tubs added.

Evergreens can be Transplanted safely from open ground during the months of April, May, August and September. We ship no Evergreens which have not been transplanted several times. An Evergreen which has not been transplanted is often a finer specimen than transplanted stock, but it is of little value to the buyer. The larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss.

The Soil. All Evergreens prefer well-drained, good soil, although certain kinds flourish upon light, thin soil, and in exposed situations. This is true of some of the Pines, and the Firs especially, which we note in connection with our accompanying description of the various varieties.

The Planting. In planting all Evergreens, the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with all the roots. The latter should never be allowed to get dry before or after planting. Once dry, an Evergreen has small chance of living. Heavy watering at the time of planting, no manure in contact with the roots, and thick mulching of the soil over the roots after planting, are the essentials of success with Evergreens.

Abbreviations.—Size. L, large; M, medium; S, small; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf. Rapidity of growth. r, rapid; m, medium; s, slow; v, vigorous.

FUMIGATION AND INSPECTION

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests; but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will, on request, fumigate any goods shipped to them.



Abies • Fir

Leaves flat, scattered and silvery beneath. Cones erect on the upper side of the branches. Cones ripen the first year, scales breaking off at maturity and leaving the axis on the tree.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). L. Of rapid, slender pyramidal growth, with very dark foliage. Grows in cold, wet ground as well as in better soil. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock). See *Tsuga Canadensis*.

A. concolor; syn., *lasiocarpa*. Lm. It is from Colorado, and grows to a height of 50 feet and more. The foliage varies exceedingly in color from a glaucous-blue to a very light green. It is graceful and feathery, and as it grows older retains its lower limbs. 3 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 4 ft., \$5 each, \$40 for 10; large specimens, \$10 to \$25 each.

A. Fraseri. Lr. A splendid native tree, like the Balsam Fir, but with darker, richer foliage; of better growth, and of far more distinct and elegant appearance. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Lm. It is from Crimea, and in our severe seasons is often hurt by the winter when young. Of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silvery beneath. 18 to 24 in., \$1.

A. Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). Lm. We consider this a finer evergreen than Nordmann's Fir, which it resembles, though the silvery tint is more pronounced. It is more hardy and makes one of the grandest of specimens. Foliage dark and massive. \$2.



Abies concolor

Cedrus

Cedrus Atlantica glauca. One of the most beautiful evergreens yet sent out. Upright growth, but low-branched, and of compact habit, with solid foliage entirely covering the branches. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint, equal to the finest of the glaucous Colorado Blue Spruces. Perfectly hardy in northern Europe and should succeed where the Retinosporas do well. A great acquisition to the list of choice Coniferae. Very rare. 2 ft., \$1.50.

Chamaecyparis. See *Retinospora*

Cupressus • Cypress

Cupressus Nutkensis; syn., *Thuopsis borealis* (Nootka Sound Cypress). Ms. A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is pyramidal in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with a bluish shade. 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Juniperus • Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Ds. One of the most desirable of the genus; should be kept closely pruned, when its silvery young growth becomes luxuriant and leafy. 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

J., var. argentea, or *fœmina variegata*. Ds. Bluish green foliage, very dense, interspersed with silvery white. One of the best of Junipers in growth and appearance. A charming dwarf plant. \$1.

J. communis. VD. Our common Juniper, light, glaucous foliage. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

J., var. aurea (Douglas' Golden). VDs. Forms a mat-like, spreading growth of brilliant golden color. Valuable for edging and grouping. 15 to 18 in., 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

J., var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Mm. Of dense, pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

J., var. Hibernica robusta. A more hardy and robust form of the above, more pyramidal, and not so thick and columnar. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

J., var. Suecica compacta. Mm. Swedish. Grows much as the Irish does, but of more bushy form. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). VD. A dense, bushy form with vivid green foliage. 2 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

J., var. aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). VD. A splendid dwarf golden form. Always bright, and a feature in any planting. 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

J. prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). D. Low, spreading, native species, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green; bronzy in winter. Fine for rock-work or banks. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). VDs. Prostrate, spread ing branches, with somber green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hillsides, etc. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

J., var. procumbens (Creeping Savin). VD. Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space; fine for rocks, walls, and dry places. 18 to 24 in., \$1.

J., var. tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-leaved Savin). VD. An elegant form, with broad, feathery branches and thick, glaucous, and deep green foliage. Makes a fine, broad specimen. \$1.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Mm. Tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting. 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



JUNIPERUS, continued

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar). Mm. The foliage distinctly silver-gray. Quite prominent among other evergreens. 3 ft., \$1.50.

J., var. *pendula* (Weeping Red Cedar). A distinct and graceful weeping form. \$2.

J., var. *Schottii*. Fine pyramidal habit, foliage peculiarly bright green. 2 ft., \$1.

Picea • Spruce

Cones pendulous, the cone remaining on the tree whole. Leaves four-sided and scattered (pointing in all directions).

Picea alba (White Spruce). Lm. Light, silvery green foliage and dense, pyramidal growth. Hardy in all locations. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P., var. *aurea* (Glory of the Spruces). Ms. Very rare and beautiful, the tips of the leaves colored a golden yellow. This variegation is constant and gives unique character to the tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Ms. A Japan tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well, being always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

P. Engelmanni (Engelman's Spruce). Lm. A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense, pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of *P. pungens* and in most cases the fine glaucous color of the latter. 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$2.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Lr. The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree, and, as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$5 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

The following are all varieties of the Norway Spruce:

P., var. *aurea*. B. A golden-leaved form. In the early part of the season this is a brilliantly colored tree and quite a favorite with planters. 2 ft., \$1.

P., var. *compacta*. C. Small, dense growth. 18 in., \$1.

P., var. *conica*. VDs. Cone-like growth; very dense, dwarf and compact. One of the best of small-growing Conifers. 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50.

P., var. *elata*. Lr. Long, slender branches, widely separated, leaving the trunk of the tree largely exposed. Lower branches droop to the ground. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.

P., var. *Ellwangeri*. D. An elegant dwarf form, with rich, deep green needles, which bristle out straight from the stems, giving the tree at all times a striking appearance. \$1.50.

P., var. *Finedonensis* (The Finedon Spruce). M. The upper portions of the stems are pale yellow, changing to bronzy brown and afterwards to pale green. A very good variety. \$1.50.

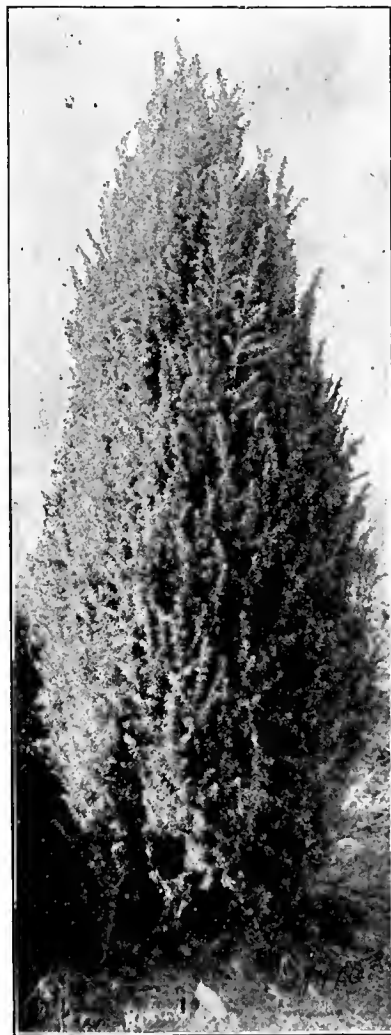
P., var. *Gregoryana*. VD. This forms a cushion-like growth of dense foliage. Always dwarf, peculiar and ornamental, especially on small grounds. \$1.

P., var. *inverta* (The Inverted Spruce). M. It forms a pillar-like tree, which standing alone is a dominant feature in the landscape. 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$3.50.

PICEA, continued

P. excelsa pumila. VDs. A pretty little dwarf form, not over 2 to 3 ft. in height. Excellent where dwarf growth is required. 12 in., \$1.

P., var. *pygmæa*. VDs. Similar to the above, with lighter foliage. \$1.



Irish Juniper

P., var. *pyramidalis*. M. Of tall, slim, pyramidal growth. 4 ft., \$2.

P. nigra (Black Spruce). Lr. A good native tree, with darker and shorter leaves than the White Spruce. Hardy and valuable in seashore planting. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

P., var. *pumila*. VDs. Low, cushion-like evergreen, very dark foliage. \$1.

P., var. *Doumetti*. VDs. Like the above, but having bluish gray needles. A beautiful and attractive diminutive tree. \$2.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce.) Lr. Resembling a fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but much more elegant than the latter. Of graceful form and dark, attractive foliage. Worthy of general cultivation. \$1.50.



Colorado Blue Spruce

PICEA, continued

P. polita (Tiger-tail Spruce). M. A beautiful Japan variety, hardy and choice. The thickly set branches are furnished with stiff, sharp leaves of a pleasant shade of deep green. \$3.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Lr. Stiff, pungent foliage and clusters of cones. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons. 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$3; 4 ft., \$4.

P., var. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Habit of growth similar to that of preceding. Foliage of a rich blue or sage-color. Extremely hardy. 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$4; 4 ft., \$5.

P., var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). This variety is identical with the type. Foliage silvery blue. The bluest strain that can be selected. Grafted from the famous Koster variety. 2 ft., \$3; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$7.

Pinus • Pine

Pinus Austriaca; syn., **nigricans** (Austrian, or Black Pine). Lr. A robust-growing variety, with long, dark green stiff needles. Does well on all soils, and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Ss. Of thick, regular growth, foliage resembling the White Pine, and quite silvery. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.

P. excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine). Lr. From the Himalayas. Like the White Pine, but with more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. 2 ft., \$1.

PINUS, continued

P. Massoniana (Masson's Pine). Ls. A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh, bright green tint. \$1.

P. Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). Ds. Of the highest value where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. 18 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$3.

P., var. compacta. VDs. Makes a round growth not over 2 feet. Rare and fine. \$1.50.

P. resinosa (Red Pine). Lr. A native Pine, with red bark and light green foliage, growing in whorls. Useful for its timber. 3 ft., 75 cts.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). Lr. A useful native, thriving on poor, dry soils, and valuable for this purpose. 3 ft., 75c.

P. strobus (White Pine). Lr. The most valuable of all native evergreens for timber purposes. A well-grown individual tree, with its light, silvery foliage; is always highly ornamental. In age this Pine is most impressive. Useful for hedges, as it can be clipped like a shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

P., var. nana. VD. A low, ball-like growth, not over 2 to 3 ft. Rare. \$1.50.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine, or Fir). Lr. Foliage much more silvery than the Austrian. It is more desirable for mass and shelter planting than as an isolated specimen. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). Lr. A fine, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great quantity. The foliage is soft and brilliant green in color, with bluish tint when young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

Retinospora

Retinospora ericoides (Heath-leaved Cypress). Ss. A handsome Japan form, bluish green in summer and bronze in winter. 50 cts.

R. filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). Ss. Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

R., var. aurea (Golden Thread-branched Cypress). Ss. A lovely bright golden form of the preceding. Equally hardy. \$2.

R. Lawsoniana erecta viridis (Erect Lawson's Cypress). Not hardy. We offer fine specimens to be grown in pots, when it is of great value for house decoration. 3 ft., \$2.

R. obtusa (Obtused-leaved Japan Cypress). Ss. Graceful, fern-like foliage, distinct and beautiful. Hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

R., var. compacta. Ds. A compact, dark green foliage sort of great merit. \$1.



RETINOSPORA, continued

R. obtusa nana. VDs. One of the best and hardiest. Intensely dark, shell-like leaves; very unusual. A most elegant evergreen shrub. \$1.50.

R., var. aurea variegata (Golden Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). VDs. Variegated with golden shoots quite conspicuously. Attractive. \$1.50.

R., var. plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress). Lr. One of the hardiest and best. Delicate glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

R., var. plumosa aurea. Lm. A striking, fine form of the above, and very hardy. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

R. pisifera aurea. Lm. A fine, pyramidal, bright golden form, very popular, distinct and graceful. 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50.

R. sphæroidea (Swamp White Cedar). Lr. A rapid, light green foliated small tree, growing in damp spots. 3 ft., \$1.

R. squarrosa. Mm. An exquisite Japan form, with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and feathery. It displays many shades of color during the season, and is largely used, and can be closely pruned into any shape, associating well with all the other dwarf evergreens. 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Sciadopitys • Umbrella Pine

Scyadopitys verticillata. Lm. A Japan evergreen tree, with perfectly upright trunk with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad flat needles, lined with white on the under side. The needles, by their remarkable size, and still more remarkable arrangement in umbrella-like tufts, and their leathery texture, give this tree the most unique and elegant appearance of any known conifer. It is



Pinus Cembra (See preceding page)

SCIADOPITYS, continued

of slow growth at first, but makes, finally, a large tree. It is a rare tree, even in Japan, and is there planted in the grounds of many of the temples. 2 ft., \$3.50; extra specimens, 3 ft., \$5.

Taxus • Yew

Taxus baccata (European Yew). Sm. Slow-growing, with short stems and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, somber green leaves. Sometimes browned in winter. 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$2.

T., var. elegantissima. Sm. Variegated with gold, and much hardier than the green form. 2 ft., \$1.25.

T., var. fastigiata (Irish Yew). Ss. Deep black foliage, with perfect columnar form. Tender in New England. 2 ft., \$1.

T. Canadensis (American Yew). Dv. A low, weeping, broad-spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups. 75 cts.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew). Sm. Upright growth, and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy, and rich in appearance. 2 ft., \$1.

NOTE.—We omit other forms of Yews as unreliable in this climate.

Thuya • Arborvitæ

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). Mr. Of conical form and rapid growth. Used largely for hedges. 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.



Retinospora squarrosa



Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis

THUYA, continued

T. occidentalis alba (Silver-tipped, or Queen Victoria Arborvitae). Mm. Tipped with white, distinct. 2 ft., 90 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.50.

T., var. Ellwangeriana. Ds. Low, broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. 12 in., 50 cts.

T., var. Geo. Peabody. Mr. A dwarf, dense-growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.25; 4 ft., \$2.

T., var. globosa (Globe-headed Arborvitae). VDs. Growing in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage. Very distinct. 12 in., 50 cts.; 18 in., 75 cts.

THUYA, continued

T. occidentalis compacta (Parson's Arborvitae). Ds. Forms a globe of light green foliage. 18 to 24 in., 50c.

T., var. Hoveyii (Hovey's Arborvitae). Ds. A slow-growing form, with golden green foliage. Inclined to winter-kill. 18 in., 50 cts.; 2 ft., 75 cts.

T., var. Lobbi. Ms. Brilliant dark green. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

T., var. Lutea. Mm. Bright yellow on terminal branches. 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2.

T., var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Mr. Its form is very much like the Irish Juniper. The foliage is light green and compact. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 ft., \$1.

T., var. Riversii. Mm. Bright green foliage. Extremely conical in form. 4 ft., \$2.50.

T., var. Sibirica (Siberian, or Warreana Arborvitae). Mr. We especially commend this variety. Its low-growing, dense form and its beautiful bluish green foliage give it distinct character. It is one of the hardiest and does not die out in hedges like the American. 18 in., 50 cts.; 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$2.

T., var. Tom Thumb. VDs. Foliage resembling a Heath. Useful where low-growing forms are needed. Hardy. 12 in., 50 cts.

T., var. Vervæneana. Sm. A fine, hardy variety in which the green is singularly intermixed with a predominating shade of golden yellow. 18 in., 50 cts.; 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

T., var. plicata (Nootka Sound Arborvitae). Ms. Somewhat like the Siberian Arborvitae, but with shorter growth, and branches disposed so as to give them a plaited appearance. A good and distinct form. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.25; 4 ft., \$2.

T., var. plicata minima (Little Gem). VDs. Very dwarf, not making over an inch of growth yearly, spreading out into a mat of foliage. 12 in., 75 cts.

Tsuga • Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). Lr. A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

T., var. Sargentii pendula. Sm. A persistent, weeping form of the Hemlock, sweeping the ground in picturesque fashion. Hardy and rare. \$1.50.

T. Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Ms. Dense, heavy, dark foliage and growth. Quite distinct. \$1.50

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

The use of Evergreen Shrubs as a foil to the bare winter landscape of our climate ought to be more general. We need even more hardy varieties than we possess, many of the broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs of Europe not being hardy in our winters.

Andromeda

A family of exquisite plants, all preferring deep, moist soil.

Andromeda floribunda (Lily-of-the-Valley Tree). D. Flowers in large, white panicles, over a dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family. The buds are formed in the fall. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50, \$12.50 for 10.

A. Japonica. S. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms of

ANDROMEDA, continued

great beauty. It is not so hardy as *A. floribunda*, but is worth all the care given to protect it. Is a fine forcing plant. 15 to 18 in., \$1, \$7.50 for 10.

A. polifolia (Moor Wort). D. May. This lovely, little native evergreen shrub is one of the most interesting of plants. The long narrow leaves are silvery white beneath and bright and glaucous above. The rosy pink, waxy flowers are urn-shaped, in clusters. Very hardy, and worthy of cultivation in any garden. 8 to 12 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

A. Catesbaei. See *Leucothoe Catesbaei*.



Azalea

Azalea amoena (Lovely Azalea). S. June. China. A dwarf, bushy shrub, foliage turning to a bronze-brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich, purplish red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing Rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. Requires protection here. 12 to 15 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Berberis · Barberry

Under this head are found the Mahonias. Other species are described under Deciduous Shrubs.

Berberis aquifolia, or **Mahonia aquifolia** (Ashberry). D. May. Its large, spiny leaves, which turn scarlet in fall, are much like those of the famous English holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective. Good in shady spots. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

B. ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). S. June. Very dark, spiny leaves like holly. A fine evergreen shrub. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

NOTE.—Each one of the above will, in severe winters in New England, brown badly unless protected, so that they should be used in sheltered positions only.

Buxus · Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens (Tree Box). An evergreen shrub, with close-growing, oval, dark, shining foliage. Stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in a partially shaded position. We can furnish plants in several forms, bush, pyramid and standard. The smaller sizes in bush form are especially adapted to window-boxes. 12 to 15-inch, bush form, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 18 to 24 in., bush form, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 3 ft., pyramid form, \$3 each, \$25 for 10; 4 ft., pyramid form, \$5 each, \$40 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., standard form, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

B. nana (Dwarf Box). A well-known dwarf edging plant, often used for bordering flower-beds. \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Calluna · Heather

These should be more generally planted as they form broad cushions of fine verdure in winter as well as summer. All are of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils, and even in very poor sandy places. Its several fine varieties, named below, are perfectly hardy. They bloom continuously from July to September, and serve to cover dry banks and hillsides, and borders of beds and shrubberies.

Calluna vulgaris alba. White. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. aurea. Golden tint. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. carnea. Red-flowered. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. pygmaea. Dwarf. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster microphylla (Small-leaved). VD. May and June. Almost prostrate. Excellent for rockeries and shrub borders. Deep green, small foliage and bright scarlet berries all winter. Plant in sheltered spots. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each.

Daphne · Garland Flower

Daphne Cneorum. An evergreen, hardy plant, with closely set, glossy narrow leaves. It begins in May to blossom, and its round clusters of bright pink, highly fragrant blossoms, much resembling the beautiful Mayflower of our woods, are borne in great profusion. 6 to 8 in., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 8 to 10 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Euonymus · Spindle Tree

Euonymus radicans (Creeping Euonymus). VD. A glossy, dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering wood, to which it clings. An invaluable plant for covering bare spots in borders. 4-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

E., var. reticulata. Same as the above, with leaves marked with white along the veins. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

E., var. Round-leaved. A variety that is much sought after by all who have seen it. In habit it is more spreading than the type and of more rapid growth. Leaves broad, nearly round, and of a rich glossy green. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

E., var. variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). Very distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. An equally strong grower and very attractive on low walls. 3-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Azalea amoena



Kalmia latifolia

Hedera • Ivy

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings, away from the sun. It is hardy here. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Ilex • Holly

Ilex aquifolium. Common English Holly. Cultivated in this country it rarely exceeds a shrub in size. It forms a pyramidal head; glossy green foliage; strong spiny teeth. \$1.

I. crenata. M. This charming little Holly of the Japanese proves entirely hardy. Its foliage is the size of the box plant. The plant has a very bushy habit and forms pretty pyramids. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

I. glabra (Inkberry). M. Oval, dark foliage, small flowers and fine black berries. 12-in. clumps, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

I. opaca (American Holly). L. Resembles the English Holly; the foliage of lighter shade, which should be cut off when transplanting. Fruit bright crimson. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

We shall be glad to quote special rates on Evergreens for Hedges



Ilex opaca

Kalmia • Laurel

Kalmia angustifolia (Lambkill). 4 ft. June. Light green, narrow leaves, with close clusters of dark red flowers. 50 cts.

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 6 to 8 ft. June. This lovely evergreen shrub is hardy in northern New England. It prefers deep, leaf-mold soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in summer. The beautiful pink and white flowers are of unique shape and aspect. Borne in large clusters over broad, glossy foliage. Not a difficult shrub to grow. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each, \$15 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10. By the car-load, in sizes to suit, prices on application.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbaei (Andromeda Catesbaei). S. May. Foliage thick, heavy and pointed. A shining green in summer, the branches arching gracefully. The showy spikes of white flowers open early. Can be used in shaded spots. 15 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Mahonia aquifolia. See *Berberis aquifolia*

Osmanthus

Osmanthus ilicifolia (Holly-like Osmanthus). A compact, dense shrub, with short, stout branches. The leaves are oblong-ovate, stiff and spiny; the color a deep, shining green. Does best in shady positions, and thrives in light soil. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Rhododendron

It is almost superfluous to dwell upon the beauty of this class of plants. All are familiar with their broad, dark green foliage, and their great trusses of gorgeous tints, varying from pure white to intense crimson. It is important and profitable to the buyer to use only tested varieties, and those grown upon hardy stock, even at a little higher cost. In preparing a bed for Rhododendrons, locate it, if possible, in a spot partially sheltered from intense heat in summer and from the cutting winds of winter. The latter can be artificially met by using evergreen boughs as a winter covering. The bed ought to be filled in with old sods, old manure and sand, and what is better still, with some leaf-mold, which helps to form an ideal soil that does not allow the drying of the fine, hair-like roots in summer droughts. More plants are lost from this cause than from winter-killing. Heavy mulching or covering of the beds in summer is an excellent preventative, and in dry weather the beds must be thoroughly soaked. Pinch off all seed-pods after flowering, in order to get good buds for next



Rhododendron maximum

RHODODENDRON, continued

season. In the fall, mulch the beds a foot or more with leaves, and, if these can be left to decay, it is advisable to do so.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. M. June. This and Maximum are the two hardiest varieties. This is a round, close-growing form with handsome foliage, and large trusses of lilac flowers with purple. A splendid variety to group with the high-colored forms as its foliage effect can be depended upon. Extra-fine bushy plants, 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

R. ferrugineum (Alpine Rose). D. June and July. Flowers of a beautiful scarlet color, marked with yellow dots; oblong, shining foliage. Very lovely. \$1.

R. hirsutum. D. Flowers pale red or scarlet, and in habit like the above. From the Swiss Alps. \$1.

NOTE.—These two last-named dwarf Rhododendrons make round specimens of much beauty.

R. maximum (Great Bay). L. July. A broad-leaved evergreen shrub or tree, with large bunches of pink and white blossoms. This is the noblest of all our native shrubs, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of Rhododendron, it being about twice as large as that of other sorts, and very thick and smooth. Forms a round, broad bush, from 6 to 15 ft. tall. 2 to 3 ft., bushy, \$2 each, \$15 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., bushy, \$5 each, \$40 for 10. By the car-load, prices on application.

Hybrid Rhododendrons

The following varieties having been well tested, we confidently offer them as hardy in New England, and consequently adapted to other parts of the country, except in extreme northern latitudes.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson; of good form and foliage.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white; fine truss.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood-red; flowers of great substance.

Bertie Parsons. Pale lavender.

Blandyanum. Rosy crimson.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; very hardy.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson; fine truss. One of the best.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet, with fine habit and foliage.

Delicatissimum. Blush-white, edged pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted red; fringed and crisped. Free. The best perfectly hardy Rhododendron.

General Grant. Crimson-pink.

Giganteum. Bright rose.

Gloriosum. White; bold flower and good foliage.

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark, rich crimson.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson; enormous truss.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, beautifully spotted.

Lady Clermont. Red, shaded crimson.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Parson's Gloriosum. Pale lavender.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple; large flowers.

Roseum elegans. Vivid rose; beautiful.

18 in., well-budded, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 24 in., well-budded, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 30 in., well-budded, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10. Specimen plants. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 to \$5 each.

Yucca · Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. 2 feet. June. One of the most striking and ornamental plants, thriving on rocks, in sand, gravel, or almost anywhere, sufficiently well to produce its picturesque, sharp foliage; but a good soil or heavy dressing is necessary to bring forth its stems 6 to 7 feet high, with from 50 to 200 oval, creamy yellow blossoms, 2 inches long. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Ornamental Deciduous Trees

In the following list are not only included trees which drop their leaves in winter, but also the deciduous coniferous trees like the Larch, Cypress, etc. To enable planters to select trees with proper judgment as to their ultimate size at maturity, the following letters are used to designate the different sizes:

A, trees which attain a height of 50 feet and upwards; **B**, trees which attain a height of 20 to 40 ft.; **C**, trees which attain a height of 10 to 20 ft.

In this list are also included both upright and drooping forms of deciduous trees. The sizes range at prices quoted from 2 to 10 feet, according to their natural growth and strength of habit as well as their rarity. Many new trees are naturally offered in small sizes, but where larger specimens are required, the prices will vary. Where our stock allows it, we have specified the various sizes of each variety we can offer, with prices also given for such sizes.

Acer • Maple

One of the most widely known class of trees. They are comparatively free of insect pests, and for street and lawn planting are invaluable.

Acer campestre (English Cork-barked Maple). **B**. Of dense, slow growth, round, compact habit, hand-

ACER, continued

some foliage and peculiar corky bark. Especially adapted to small grounds. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

A. Colchicum rubrum, or **lætum** (Red Colchicum Maple). **C**. Japan. Of elegant habit. When young, the wood and foliage are of a brilliant red, the foliage remaining on until late in the fall. It is not reliably hardy in New England when young. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

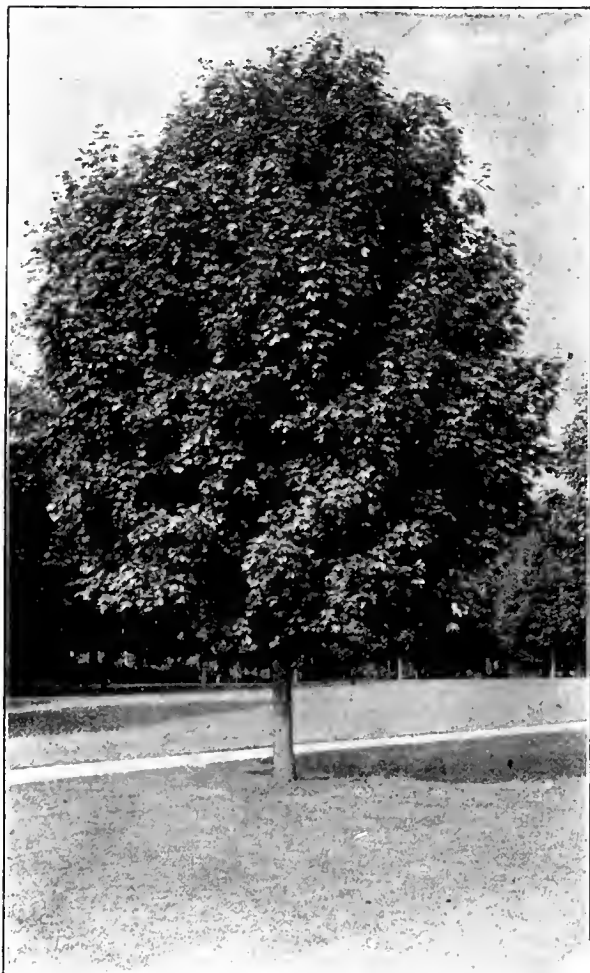
A. dasycarpum, or **eriocarpum**. (White, or Silver-leaved Maple). **A**. A native species, and the most rapid-growing of the Maples, a habit which gives it value where immediate shade is required. Foliage light green, with silvery white reverse. It is a graceful tree, hardy, and is used largely for street planting, or in locations where a rapidly spreading tree is needed. 5 to 6 ft., 35 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A., var. **Wierii laciniatum** (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). **A**. One of the most rapid and graceful-growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Its foliage is deeply cut, and is borne upon long, recurving, pendulous branches. Can be pruned severely. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). **A**. Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage, smaller than some other Maples, and light green; bark greenish yellow on young wood; easily transplanted, and does well on dry soil. A good shade tree, and, if pruned, valuable. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn. **striatum** (Striped-barked Maple). **B**. Moose wood. A charming, low-growing native tree. Its bark is striped with green and white, and in winter it is a little gem among other trees. Foliage broad and effective. 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). **A**. Native of Europe. A large spreading tree, with a rounder, more compact form than the Sugar Maple. Foliage darker than that of the Sugar Maple, which does not take on the brilliant fall tints of the latter. It is a very hardy, vigorous tree, and the best of all Maples for sea-shore planting, and one of the best for street purposes. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 85 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.



Acer platanoides



ACER, continued

A. platanoides Reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). B. An excellent and striking variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their color through the season. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

A., var. Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). B. The early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson, fading to purplish green. Later fall growth takes on the brilliant tints of the spring, thus contrasting with the older foliage. It is very valuable, where it is grouped with other trees, and is always noticeable. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

A., var. Geneva. B. This is a new crimson-foliaged Norway Maple which combines the best qualities of the two sorts of colored Norway Maples, Reitenbachii and Schwedleri. It comes out rich crimson-purple in spring, and holds its remarkable color all summer, which the older sorts do not. A really grand novelty. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

A. Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). B. A rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and smooth bark, and masses of seed vessels. This Maple at times will winter-kill badly, when young, in New England. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A., var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple). B. Of vigorous habit. The under side of the leaves is finely colored purple, the opposite side being deep green. The contrast, when the leaves move in the wind, is striking. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). B. A native tree doing well in damp positions, and conspicuous in spring for its masses of red blossoms, and in fall for its glowing crimson foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

A. saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A. Next to the Silver Maple, the most rapid-growing of the family. It is pyramidal in habit, and probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Its autumn



Acer platanoides Geneva

ACER, continued

tints are familiar to all. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). B. A very attractive species. Leaves rough and broad, low habit. Twigs deep red, with conspicuous clusters of pendulous, greenish yellow flowers. Adapted to lawn culture only. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). B. Shrubby growth, irregular rounded form; light-colored small leaves; bark smooth and light-colored; hardy and easily transplanted. A rare and valuable, though neglected tree. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

A., var. Ginnala. C. An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous colors in October—orange, crimson, and ebony-black. A fit companion to the Japan Maples. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

JAPANESE MAPLES

These low-growing, shrub-like trees are general favorites on account of their dense, compact, and withal, graceful growth, and their brilliant foliage, which retains its color during most of the summer.

Acer palmatum (Japan Maple). C. This is a large-growing shrub, with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful "Japanese Maples" in cultivation. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other tree. 12 to 18 in., 50c.; 18 to 24 in., 75 cts.; 2 1/2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

A., var. aureum. C. Very dwarf and compact, and one of the hardiest and best. Foliage broad, and, a large part of summer, a vivid golden yellow. 18 in., \$1; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.



Japanese Maple



JAPANESE MAPLES, continued

A. palmatum atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japan Maple). C. This is the most popular of all kinds, with beautiful foliage of blood-red color. Besides that it is pretty all through the season, and is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color, but can be used equally as well as a single specimen. 18 to 24 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., bushy, \$2.

A., var. dissectum (Cut-leaved Japan Maple). C. A hardy variety, with green, fern-like foliage, and drooping, twisted habit. A fine form, of low growth. 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.

A., var. dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-leaved Purple Japanese Maple). Similar in habit to the above. Branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a blood-red color when young, changing to a deep, dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety. 12 in., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Æsculus glabra (Ohio Buckeye). A. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow, blooms in May. Grows rapidly and forms a large, spreading tree. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Æ. Hippocastanum (The European, or White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A. Our well-known Horse-Chestnut, of large growth in deep soil, flowering in May. Possibly its one fault is the litter caused by its falling leaves in autumn. It has no insect enemies. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Æ., var. flore pleno (Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut). A. A superb variety bearing no fruit,



Æsculus rubicunda

ÆSCULUS, continued

but conspicuous for its upright panicles of double white and pink flowers, larger than the type. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Æ. rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut). B. A choice and exceedingly valuable tree of round, compact growth. The flowers are deep red, showing well against very dark foliage. Valuable as a lawn tree, where it is highly ornamental. It blooms later than the common form. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Ailanthus · Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa. A. From Japan. A rapid-growing tree, with feathery tropical foliage. Does well on poor soil, and thrives in cities, where it is often used. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Alnus · Alder

These thrive in moist locations and are of rapid growth. All of them bear showy catkins which are ornamental and distinct.

Alnus glutinosa (European, or Black Alder). B. A rapid grower and thrives in damp soils. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.

A., var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). B. From northern France. Excellent as an individual specimen. Of pyramidal habit, bearing dark, deeply lacinated foliage. Vigorous and hardy. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. incana (Speckled Alder). C. Oval, dark green foliage. Will grow on dry soils. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.

Amelanchier · Mespilus

Amelanchier Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). C. Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

A. Canadensis (Common Shad Bush). C. Tree upright, narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Aralia Chinensis; syn., Japonica. C. A dwarf spreading tree, with prickly stems and large tripinnate leaves, crowned by immense clusters of white flowers. The showiest of the family. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. pentaphylla. See Shrubs.

A. sessiliflorum (Panax sessiliflorum). Branches with only a few prickles; flowers dull purple; black berries.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). Vigorous in growth, making a large clump from suckers freely produced. In August it bears great clusters of white flowers. It is used for tropical effects in conjunction with other shrubs and low trees. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Betula · Birch

One of the most graceful members of the great family of trees. All are attractive, whether the upright or weeping forms. They thrive on poor soil and in exposed situations.

Betula alba (European White Birch). A. Of rapid growth, with spray-like branches. Its white bark is effective in winter. Worthy of general planting. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

B., var. **fastigiata** (Pyramidal Birch). B. In growth fastigiate, like the poplar, where a small, column-shaped tree is needed, it is of value; a vigorous and excellent grower; bark white. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

B., var. **pendula laciniata** (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A. One of the best-known trees in cultivation. Of tall, slender growth, with finely cut foliage borne upon drooping branches almost perpendicular in habit; few trees have more good qualities. As it grows in height the bark becomes silvery white. It is indispensable for planting upon lawns, and can be used effectively in closer proximity to residences than more spreading trees. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

B., var. **pendula Youngii** (Young's Weeping Birch). C. In habit, closely resembling the Weeping Beech. Its leaves, as well as all its branches, bend towards the ground. A most effective tree as a single specimen. \$1 to \$1.50.

B., var. **atropurpurea** (Purple-leaved Birch). B. A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the Birches and having purple foliage, combining favorably with the other Birches. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. lenta (Sweet, or Black Birch). A. Of large, well-shaped growth, with dark brown spicy bark and broad foliage. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). A. Somewhat like *Lenta*, but with yellow bark, which peels off in layers. The young stems have a spicy taste and odor. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

B. nigra; syn., **rubra** (Red, or River Birch). B. A splendid tree and most unique, especially for its shaggy layers of buff-colored bark, which are constantly peeling off. The younger branches are a deep brownish red. Habit broadly pyramidal and foliage glossy. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. papyrifera (Canoe, or Paper Birch). A. Of strong, upright growth. Foliage broad, the bark assuming a silvery white tint when very young. One of the best for ornamental or shade purposes. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

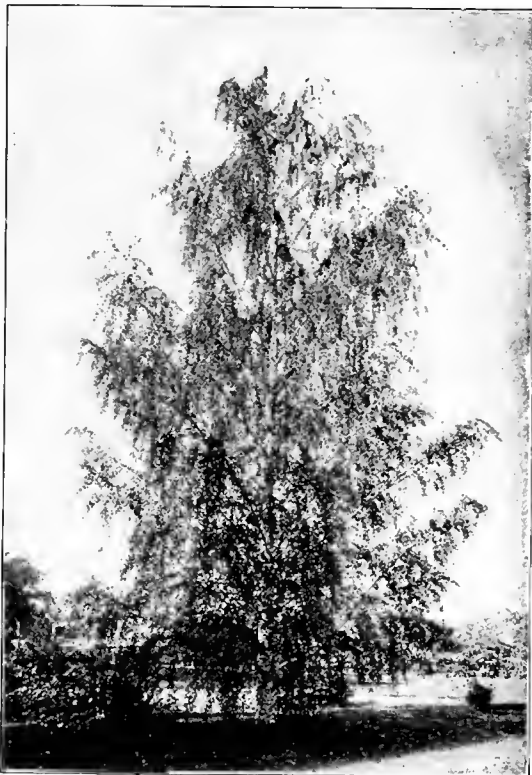
B. populifolia (American White Birch). B. Our native Birch, common along every roadside, where its white bark gives it prominence. A picturesque tree. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 90c. each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. pumila. C. A low bush form from the West, of peculiar growth. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana (American Hornbeam). B. Our native species, very similar in growth to the beech, but inclined to grow in shrub form, and useful, therefore, as a hedge. Does well in any soil. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts., each, \$4 for 10.

C. Betulus (European Hornbeam). A very slow grower to 12 to 15 feet. Foliage thick and well adapted for making a dense hedge. The best of the family. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Betula alba pendula laciniata

Carya · Hickory

Carya alba (Shell-Bark, or Shag-Bark Hickory). The most valuable of the family. Nuts whiter and and shell thinner than any others. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Castanea · Chestnut

Castanea Americana (American Chestnut). A. This fine native tree is a rapid grower, and its nuts are sweeter than those of any other variety known. It should be closely pruned when transplanted. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. Japonica (Japan Chestnut). C. This variety makes a tree about 30 feet high, but bears when five years old. The nuts are three times larger than the American variety, but not so sweet, yet superior to the Spanish nut. We have seen nuts borne on trees not over 7 feet tall. It is a highly ornamental tree. 75 cts. to \$1.

C. vesca (Sweet, or Spanish Chestnut). C. Not entirely hardy in this latitude, severe winters cutting it to the ground. We do not consider it desirable for this reason. 50 cts.

C. Numbo. C. A fine variety bearing as large, handsome, and as fine-flavored nuts as any large Chestnut. In favorable seasons, forty of them will measure one quart. Young trees often commence bearing in two or three years after grafting. The foliage is highly ornamental, as it is very long, broad, and glossy, which renders the tree an object of interest at all times. \$1.



Catalpa Bungei

CASTANEA, continued

C. Paragon. C. Undoubtedly the best Chestnut grown, but yet scarce. Large plantations of it are being established as a source of profit. It bears perfect nuts when but three years old, and the nuts are as large across as a silver half-dollar. It is also hardy and vigorous, and the fruit sweet and of the best quality. \$1.25.

Catalpa · Indian Bean

Catalpa Bungei. D. From China. Of dwarf habit, growing from only 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. It is usually grafted on high stems, and winter-kills badly here. \$1.

C. Kämpferi. Japan. 30 to 35 feet. Yellowish white flowers in June, and smaller foliage. We do not consider it distinct enough for general cultivation. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

C. speciosa. A. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. Blossoms in July, when few trees are in bloom. The flowers are large, very showy, and quite fragrant. Its long bean-like fruit is distinctively novel and ornamental. Leaves large, heart-shaped and yellowish green. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

Celtis · Nettle Tree

Celtis occidentalis. B. A native known as the Hackberry. It is not unlike the elm in appearance, with slender branches and rough bark. It does well in most soils, and its brownish black berries hang on in profusion all winter, giving it a distinct effect. It has value as an ornamental tree. 6 to 7 ft., 75c.

Cerasus · Cherry

Cerasus Padus (European Bird Cherry). B. Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries. Can be grown as a shrub. A pretty ornamental tree. 35 cts.

C. Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry). B. Low, bushy tree, with red bark and fruit. Profuse in flowering and very handsome. Valuable for ornament. 50 cts.

C. Japonica rosea. D. An upright form of the double, rose-flowering cherry from Japan. This is one of the most charming of small-flowering trees, is the variety which is so popular in Japan. The flowers are large and double, and tinted with exquisite shades of rose and pink, freely produced in May. This tree is worthy of a place in the choicest collection. \$1.

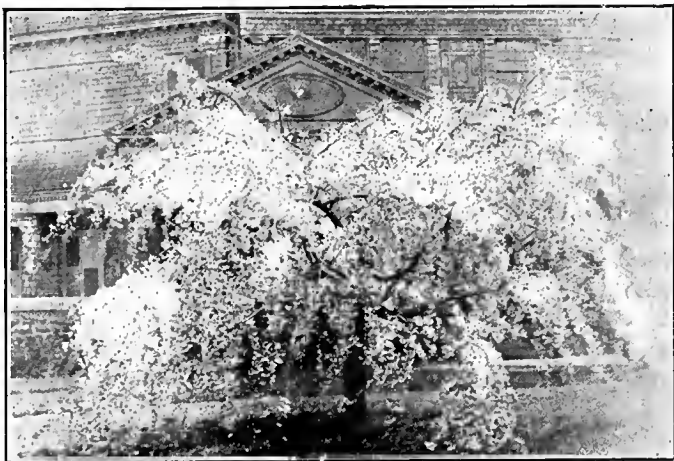
C., var. rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry). C. One of the most interesting and beautiful of weeping trees. It is smothered at blossoming time with its rose-tinted blooms and always has a graceful and symmetrical habit, besides being favored with handsome foliage, which gives it merit when out of bloom. Especially useful for lawn planting near residences. \$1.50.

C. Sieboldi rubra plena. C. This is one of the best of the double-flowering Cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose. 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. Sinensis flore pleno (Chinese Double-flowering Cherry). C. This fine old sort has been in collections for many years. It is much esteemed for its large, double white flowers, which appear in early May. One of the finest spring-blooming trees. 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Cercidiphyllum

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. B. A new tree from Japan, of remarkable beauty, hardy, vigorous rapid-growing, reaching the height of 100 feet in its native country. The leaves are heart-shaped, rosy purple in spring, and silvery beneath. Bark smooth and red. Flowers inconspicuous. One of the finest of Japan trees introduced, and worth cultivating. It prefers damp soils. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.



Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula



Cercis • Judas Tree, or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree). B. A choice, low-growing, round-shaped tree. Before the foliage appears the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped, with a glossy surface, and the tree, in all aspects, is one of the very best. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. Japonica. C. A Japan variety, but not hardy enough for New England. The flowers are larger than those of *Canadensis*, and the habit similar to that variety. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

Chionanthus • White Fringe. See Shrubs

Cladrastis • Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria, syn., *Virgilia lutea*. B. Certainly one of the finest of our native trees. The bark resembles that of the American Beech, the growth being clean and smooth. Foliage light green, flowers pea-shaped and produced in long, pendulous racemes in June, covering the tree. A very hardy and beautiful variety. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Cornus Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). B. American variety of irregular habit, with spreading open top, growing about 25 feet high. The flowers are begonia-shaped, white, and about 3 inches across, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous autumnal coloring of the leaves. It associates well with other low trees, and is as fine a native tree as can be grown. Does best in a warm location in New England. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

C., var. rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). C. This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *Cornus florida*, except that they are a deep rose-color; freely produced. A fit companion to the white form. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C., var. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). C. A decidedly weeping form of *Cornus florida*, and a most excellent ornamental tree. Suitable for small grounds. \$1 each.

Cratægus • Thorn

Among the small trees the Thorns are certainly classed as leaders, and grow more popular each year. They thrive on dry soil.

Cratægus Azarolus Carrieri. C. A beautiful form and one of the best. The deep green, glossy foliage remains late. The flowers are large and white, and the fruit scarlet and the size of a cherry. They cover the tree well into winter. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. coccinea (American White Thorn). C. A variety with large foliage. White flowers in May, succeeded by large scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

CRATÆGUS, continued

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). C. Covered with small, bright fruit in clusters. Good foliage and habit. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Long thorns, glossy foliage, and bright fruit in autumn. Makes a fine hedge and screen plant. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C. mollis (Scarlet Hawthorn). A most decorative species; foliage large, bright green; flowers showy; fruit light scarlet, ripening in September. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

C. Oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn). C. The English Hedge Thorn, and excellent for this purpose in this country. Pure white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Cornus florida

C., var. alba plena (White-flowering Double Thorn). C. A fine contrast to the Double Scarlet, or Paul's Thorn. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C., var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). C. The best of the double varieties. The flowers a brilliant carmine. Generally used as a small ornamental tree. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. tomentosa. C. A vigorous species, with large, dark green foliage; fruit red. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Fagus • Beech

The Beeches are famous trees on both continents, not only for their massive form and grand outlines, but for their delicate beauty of feathery limb and foliage. There is no tree more beautiful than our native Beech, and it should be more generally planted.



FAGUS, continued

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). A. Good in any situation, but preferring strong soil. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). A. Of slower growth than the American, with darker bark and more compact habit. Excellent for screen purposes. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

F., var. heterophylla (Fern-leaved Beech). B. A tree of compact, elegant habit, attaining a large size. Its foliage is finely cut and fern-like, and its young branches are tendril-like in growth. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

F., var. pendula (Weeping Beech). A. The accompanying cut of this variety will give the reader some impressions of the singular vagaries of nature, in producing so marked a departure from natural growth. Nevertheless, a well-grown specimen will profoundly impress one. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

F., var. purpurea (Copper Beech). A. A fine tree, often confounded with the Rivers' Purple Beech. Its leaves have not the fine dark purple of the latter, and turn green much sooner. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.

F., var. purpurea Riversii (Rivers' Purple Beech). A. The finest dark-leaved tree known in cultivation. Of dense, round, symmetrical growth, and forming a magnificent specimen. Its leaves, in good specimens, are almost black, and hold their color through the season. A difficult tree to transplant; should be moved when small, and closely pruned. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.

F., var. purpurea pendula. B. A genuine and pronounced weeping form of the Purple Beech. A very rare and beautiful tree, with the same dark foliage and pendulous trailing branches. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

Fraxinus · Ash

All of these are of rapid growth and are clean, healthy, vigorous trees. They should be more generally planted.



Fagus sylvatica pendula

FRAXINUS, continued

Fraxinus Americana (American White Ash). A. A well-known native tree. Good in parks, grounds, or streets. 8 to 10 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

F. excelsior (English Ash). B. Of rounder growth, with large green leaves and black buds. Does well on low, damp soil. A good street tree. Requires close pruning. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

F., var. aucubæfolia (Aucuba-leaved Ash). B. A beautiful variety, with gold-blotched leaves. The tree is valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

F., var. aurea (Golden-barked Ash). B. A distinct tree at all times, but especially in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

F., var. pendula (Weeping Ash). B. A well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Ginkgo · Maiden-Hair Tree or Salisburia

Ginkgo biloba. A. About as handsome a small tree as can be cultivated. It is from Japan, and grows into columnar form to about 40 feet. The foliage is formed like the Adiantum fern, thick and glossy. It is largely used abroad for street planting, and as an individual specimen is always handsome. Very desirable on small grounds. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Gleditschia · Honey Locust

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). B. A fast-growing native, with strong thorns and fine foliage. Makes a shapely and fine specimen. Is quite hardy, and ought to be planted more generally. Very useful for hedging. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

Glyptostrobus · Cypress. See Taxodium

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). B. Forming a large, irregular, open specimen, with immense pinnate leaves and few twigs. Foliage bluish green. In June it bears large panicles of greenflowers, followed by very long pods. Quite desirable. Does well in low, wet places, but requires close pruning when planted. 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Halesia · Silver Bell

Halesia tetraptera (Common Snowdrop Tree). C. A small, native tree, bearing most beautiful, bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Juglans · Walnut

Juglans cinerea (Butternut). A. A strong, clean-growing tree, very ornamental and bearing large nuts. Foliage resembles the Alnus. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

**JUGLANS, continued**

J. nigra (Black Walnut). A. A majestic tree, growing to great size. Bark rough and dark, and foliage beautiful. It does well on most soils and is a profitable tree to plant. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

J. regia speciosa, or **Sieboldiana**. B. A very hardy and desirable form of the Japan Walnut, closely resembling the English Walnut, and borne in clusters freely produced. Foliage is large and attractive, and the tree forms a low, broad-spreading specimen. We can recommend it highly for many good qualities. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Kœlreuteria

Kœlreuteria paniculata. B. If but for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, which in July cover the tree, this should be grown. It is a small-growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Laburnum · Golden Chain

Laburnum alpinum (Scotch Laburnum). C. A variety with larger foliage than the English form, the surface shining and smooth. It produces its long racemes of yellow flowers later than the English type. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts.

L. vulgare (*Cytisus Laburnum*). A. Like the above, and producing in May and June beautiful strings of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

L., var. pendula (Weeping Laburnum). C. This tree produces very long, gracefully falling branches, quite sweeping the ground, while the racemes of rich golden flowers, of sweet-pea shape, appear at every bud and are of great length. 12 to 15 inches. The effect while in bloom is most extraordinary. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

Larix · Larch

Larix Americana (Hackmatack). A. The American Larch, and valued for its rapid growth and early spring foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

L. Europæus (European Larch). A. Compact in growth, with light green foliage and drooping habit. Valuable as a timber tree. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. leptolepis; syn., **Kämpferi** (Japan Larch). The most vigorous grower of all the family. Slender, yellowish, ash-colored branches, and light foliage. The handsomest of the Larches as a lawn tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). B. One of the best of our native trees. Its star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in summer, take on in fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, and for this autumn aspect alone it should be grown. Of stately growth, with corky bark. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.

**Liriodendron Tulipifera****Liriodendron**

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree, or White-wood). A. Among the largest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens. One of the best trees known for any situation where it has room to grow. It has smooth bark, while the leaves are glossy and fiddle-shaped. The flowers resemble tulips, and are large and greenish yellow, blotched with orange. They appear in June. Transplant when small. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Magnolia

The Magnolias are among the foremost of flowering trees. In many respects they have no rival. The dwarf forms are the very choicest subjects for lawns, singly or in groups. They should always be planted in spring, care being used to preserve all the roots, and to prevent undue dryness of the young fibers. The trees we offer are well set with buds.



Magnolia stellata

NATIVE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A. A tree of large pyramidal growth, with large, deep green leaves and yellowish white, inconspicuous flowers in May. The showy carmine fruits are in shape like a cucumber. Hardy and vigorous. Prune well when transplanting. 6 to 7 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10; 7 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). C. Known as the New Jersey Magnolia, though it is found wild in Massachusetts. It expands its fragrant white flowers in June, later than the other varieties. It grows in bush form and is irregular in shape. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). B. Of medium size, with immense leaves, and white flowers nearly 6 inches across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous. 6 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

JAPAN AND CHINA MAGNOLIAS

Under this head are included the choicest flowering varieties, which are more used for ornamental planting than any others. All are of dwarfer habit, and assume more readily the bush form. All should be planted in the spring.

M. Alexandrina. 10 to 12 ft. A choice variety, producing light pink flowers in the first week of May. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

M. conspicua (Chinese White, or Yulan Magnolia). C. Makes a low, round tree, covered in May with masses of large snow-white, lily-like flowers. A beautiful object. Flowers before the leaves appear. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

M. Kobus (Thurber's Magnolia). A valuable Japan variety, making a small tree. Flowers white and small, blooming with *Conspicua*. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

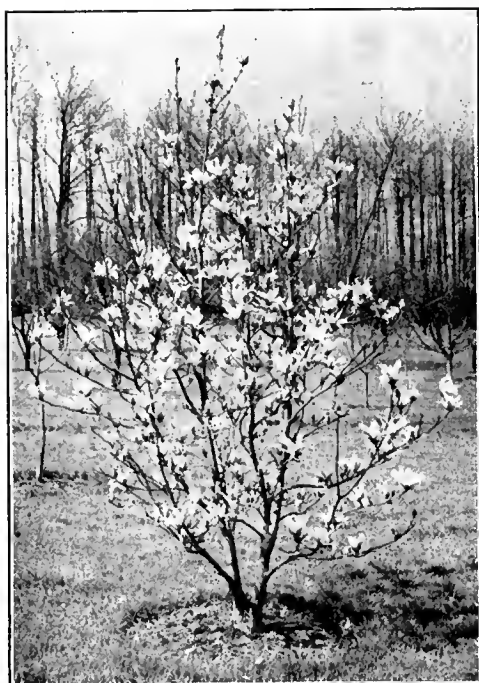
JAPAN AND CHINA MAGNOLIAS, continued

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). C. A grand variety. A strong, fine grower, and one of the best. Its deep, dark purple flowers are large and cup-shaped, opening in April. It has hardly a superior. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

M. Soulangeana. C. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub,—as a single specimen or in masses. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

M. speciosa. C. Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

M. stellata (Hall's Magnolia). C. A charming dwarf tree. Flowers double, pure white, or with a rosy flush; petals long and narrow. The blossoms greatly resemble our pond-lily in appearance. The fragrance is delicate. Earliest blooming of all the Magnolias, and the most abundant bloomer. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.



Magnolia Soulangeana



Morus • Mulberry

Morus alba (White Mulberry). B. The silkworm Mulberry. Makes a large, spreading tree. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

M., var. pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). For the first time the beauty of this new ornamental tree is brought out in our photographic cut. It shows it to be what it has often been described, "a perfect fountain of foliage." 5 to 6 ft., 2-year heads, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

M., var. Tatarica (The Russian Mulberry). Very hardy, with reddish fruit. 6 to 8 ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

M., New American. B. Valuable especially for its fruit, which is large, black and very edible. Its fruit ripens from June until September. Leaves are larger than other varieties. 5 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Nyssa • Sour Gum. Tupelo

Nyssa sylvatica. A. A fine native tree, too little known, as it is one of the most ornamental. Its foliage, a shining green, turns in autumn to a flaming scarlet. Its branches have a drooping form. Prefers damp situation, and must be planted when small and pruned hard. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Ostrya • Ironwood

Ostrya Virginica. C. Resembling the Hornbeam. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Paulownia • Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. C. A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are 12 to 18 inches in diameter, and with a woolly surface. It does not flower in New England, but will farther south. Its flowers are blue, trumpet-shaped, and borne in great panicles in May. Sweetly scented. Can be cut to the ground each season. Few trees are more noticeable than this. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Persica • Peach

The Flowering Peaches are among the best of our flowering dwarf trees. They bear a mass of bloom in early spring, when the double red, rose and white varieties command universal attention on account of the profusion and beauty of the flowers.

Persica vulgaris flore alba plena (Double White-flowering Peach). C. Covered in May with showy, white, double flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

P., var. flore rosea plena (Double Rose-flowering Peach). C. Flowers double, pale rose-colored, like small roses. May. 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

P., var. flore sanguinea plena (Double Red-flowering Peach). C. Flowers semi-double, bright red superb. May. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

P., var. foliis purpureis (Purple, or Blood-leaved Peach). C. Foliage a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green; the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Can be hard pruned yearly. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Morus alba pendula

Phellodendron

Phellodendron Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). B. The foliage and growth are akin to the Ailanthus, and it makes a fine specimen. Flowers greenish white followed by dark brown or black berries in autumn. We consider it a fine ornamental tree. 5 to 6 ft., 50c. each, \$1 for 10.

Platanus • Plane Tree

Rapid-growing trees, attaining a large size. The bark rolls from the trunk and limbs in sheets, leaving patches of yellow and green. They do well on any soil and are free from insect pests.

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood). A. The most massive of all deciduous trees of North America. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). A. This tree is becoming a favorite for street-planting purposes, as it is a rapid grower and not affected by the air of cities, nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and the tree has an upright, clean growth. 6 to 8 ft., 60c. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

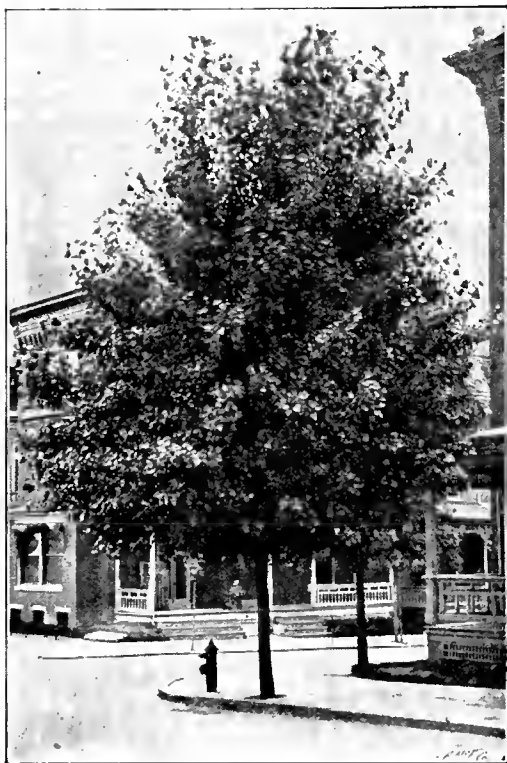


Populus · Poplar

The Poplars are as fast growing trees as any in our list, and enter into general use for screen purposes or street planting.

Populus alba (White, or Silver Poplar). B. Rapid in growth, with spreading habit. Leaves white as snow, underneath upper surface green. Will grow in any soil. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

P., var. Bolleana. B. A recently introduced tree of much value. Its habit is like the Lombardy Poplar but, unlike the latter, is a long-lived tree. Its bark is bluish gray, with dark green tremulous leaves, white beneath. It is so superior to the Lombardy Poplar that it should be generally planted. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Populus monilifera

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). B. Large glossy foliage, luxuriant growth. Holds its foliage well in autumn. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

P. monilifera (Carolina, or Cottonwood Poplar). B. We think this is the best Poplar for general use. It is good in almost any location, thriving at the seashore in poor, sandy soil. It forms a fine-shaped, spreading tree, with large, dark, glossy leaves, and for screens is unequalled. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 12 to 15 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P., var. Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). B. A golden foliaged form of the preceding. Very constant and valuable for color contrast in planting. 6 to 8 ft., 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

POPULUS, continued

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A. A well-known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Largely used for quick effects. A short-lived tree and generally, when old, it loses much of the attractiveness of its young state. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 12 to 15 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P., var. pendula. C. Grafted on high stems and forming a parasol-shaped weeping tree, which can be recommended as beautiful and valuable, as it is not a stiff, formal tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50

P. tremuloides (American Aspen). A. A popular, small-leaved species. Valuable. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Prunus · Plum

Prunus Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). C. Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall. Hardy wherever the common Plum will stand. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). C. Usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height; large, double, pink flowers resembling roses. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., 60c. each, \$5 for 10.

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. B. A low, handsome tree, with glossy, trifoliate leaves. The seeds are produced in clusters resembling hops, and when bruised give out the odor of hops. An excellent small tree. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

P., var. aurea (Golden Hop). B. Like the above, but having bright golden foliage, which, unlike most other yellow-leaved subjects, does not fade, but retains its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in border. Does best as a shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pyrus · Flowering Apple

Under this head are included the dwarf Japan Flowering Apples, which have beauty enough to warrant their cultivation in every garden.

Pyrus angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). A variety which we consider the best flowering Crab ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth, and the flowers of immense size, of a beautiful pink color, are highly fragrant. They are very double and resemble pink roses. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

P. baccata (Siberian Crab). C. Small, spreading tree, with compact crown; smooth in all its parts; growth hardy and wiry; flowers double, delicate bluish color; very fine. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

P. coronaria flore pleno (Wild Crab-Apple). C. Covered in May with rose-colored violet-scented flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

P. floribunda (Flowering Crab). C. Single flowers, buds carmine and white when open. Full of small red fruit in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



PYRUS, continued

P. floribunda atrosanguinea. C. A deeper-colored variety than the preceding. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

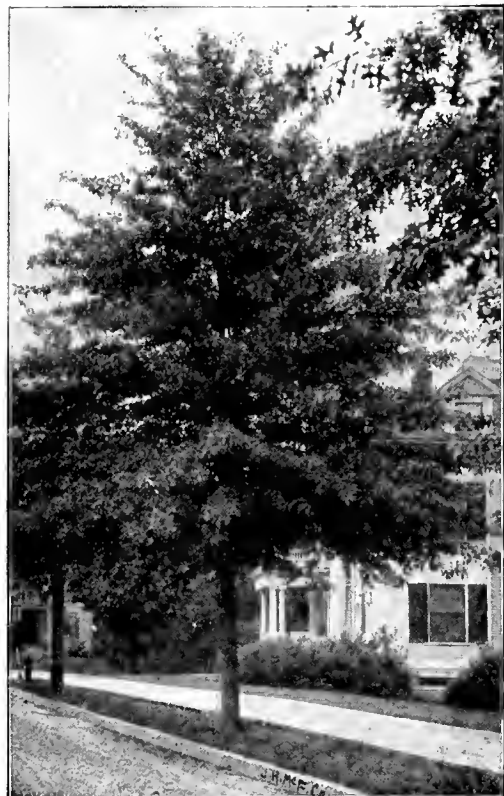
P. Kaido (Japan Flowering Apple). C. Buds dull red, expanding into blush-white, beautifully variegated with center of red. A charming free-flowering variety. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

P. Parkmanii. From Japan. It is about 20 feet high, and fully as wide, and has an exceedingly dense head of fine branches, resembling in its habit of growth a fine thorn. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms and are set on stems 3 inches long, which are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color; the open blossoms are semi-double, and the tree, when in bloom, presents a most gorgeous appearance. It is not extensively grown by nurserymen because of its natural awkwardness when young. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

P. Toringo (Dwarf Crab). C. A fine yellow-fruited variety, with showy flowers, and one of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pyrus Sorbus • Mountain Ash

Pyrus Americana (American Mountain Ash). B. A pretty, small-sized tree, with abundant clusters of large orange berries in autumn. It fruits in a young state, and is most desirable. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.



Quercus palustris (See page 26)



Pyrus angustifolia (See preceding page)

PYRUS SORBUS, continued

P. Aria (White Beam Tree). C. Fruit grayish brown. Vigorous in growth; foliage broad and distinct. A fine tree. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

P. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). B. Not as large in growth as the American form. Covered through the winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. 6 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

P., var. pendula. C. One of the most pronounced weeping trees, its branches spreading and bending to the ground. Makes a fine individual specimen. \$1.50.

P., var. foliis aureis (Yellow-leaved Mountain Ash). A golden-leaved variety, dwarf in growth. An excellent tree for constant color in grouping. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

P. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). B. Of fine pyramidal habit. Deeply lobed oak-like leaves, green above and woolly underneath. 6 to 8 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

Quercus • Oak

Quercus alba (White Oak). A. A broad-spreading massive tree, and one of the finest natives of America. Foliage purple in autumn. A good street tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). A. One of the best for ornamental planting. Makes an immensely wide tree, having large, dark green leaves and large acorns. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Q. Cerris (Turkey Oak). B. European form, thick and dense in growth, holding its leaves late into fall. Mossy cupped acorns. Very desirable. 5 to 6 ft., 90c. each, \$8 for 10.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). B. There are no better Oaks than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn. A good street tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



QUERCUS, continued

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup Oak). B. Of massive, wide growth, with large, heavy leaves and beautiful mossy acorns. The bark is corky and ridged. A fine and noble tree. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A. We consider this and *Coccinea* the two best Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth and the drooping tendency of its limbs, and fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; \$75 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Q. Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). B. A rapid, slender-growing tree, with distinct willow-like foliage. Very effective. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Q. Prinus (Chestnut Oak). B. A superior quality, with leaves more like the chestnut than the Oak. The bark smooth when young, deeply furrowed when old. Foliage brilliantly tinted in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Q. Robur (English Oak). A. Largely distinct from American varieties, the leaves, which are long and divided, retain their green color until very late. The growth is massive and spreading, and the tree a long-lived one. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Q., var. Concordia (Golden Oak). B. A brilliant golden-foliaged variety, the color being retained through the summer. Of slow growth. Prune severely in transplanting. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

QUERCUS, continued

Q. Robur pendula (Weeping Oak). A spreading, pendulous variety, the branches hanging low. It is a most graceful and attractive tree. 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

Q., var. fastigiata viridis (Pyramidal Oak). B. A distinct variety growing into upright pyramidal form, like the Lombardy poplar, with bright green leaves which remain on late into fall. A valuable tree, good at the seashore. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A. An American variety, rapid in growth, with large foliage, which assumes in the fall a purplish scarlet hue. It makes a fine specimen and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Q. velutina (Black Oak). B. Variable foliage, with very dark bark. A good rapid grower, suitable for street planting. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

Robinia · Locust or Acacia

These thrive in poor soils. They are subject to attacks by borers, which is a great drawback to their cultivation.

Robinia Pseudacacia (Black Locust). B. Tree of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$9 for 10.

Salisburia. See Ginkgo

Salix · Willow

Salix alba (Common White Willow). A. Well adapted to wet ground, when it grows into a large, broad tree. 5 to 6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

S. vitellina aurea (Golden-barked Willow). B. A very showy variety, with golden bark of high color, and very showy in winter. A valuable tree to use in connection with other showy-barked trees. Keep in bush form. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

S., var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). An equally showy sort, with vivid yellowish red bark. Grows on any soil. 4 to 5 ft., 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. Babylonica (Babylonian Willow). A. The well-known large Weeping Willow. Most valuable as a single specimen to contrast with upright trees. 7 to 9 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S., var. Salamonii. C. A pretty tree, with dark green, rather narrow leaves and a drooping habit. 6 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

S., var. Wisconsin Weeping. A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. Caprea, var. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). C. A good weeping tree, likely to grow coarse in its older state. 1-year head, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



SALIX, continued

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Willow). B. A spreading, drooping tree, similar to the *Babylonica*. 7 to 9 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. pentandra, or **laurifolia** (Laurel-leaved Willow). B. A handsome, close-growing tree, or good in bush form. Leaves dark, glossy green, and highly ornamental. Excellent for seashore planting. One of the best Willows. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. purpurea pendula (New American Weeping Willow). C. Of the same habit as the Kilmarnock Willow, but much more graceful and satisfactory as a lawn tree. 1-year head, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. regalis (Royal Willow). Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

S. rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). C. A dwarf Willow of fine growth, with long, narrow, silky foliage, white underneath. Grafted plants make a fine, globular head. Quite ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; standards, 1-year heads, 75 cts.

S. sericea (Silky Willow). A silver-leaved Willow, usually growing in shrub form. Very distinct. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Sassafras

Sassafras officinale. B. This grows to a large tree, but it is often seen in large bush shape. It has peculiar, large, deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. The flowers small, yellow, appear in little bunches in May, and are very fragrant. Needs close pruning. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Sophora

Japan Pagoda Tree

Sophora Japonica. A low-growing tree from Japan with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy-white, pea-shaped flowers in August. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Syringa · Lilac

Syringa Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). D. Under this head we can include but one variety,—the remarkable Tree Lilac of Japan, —all other forms being strictly shrubs. The first trees ever grown commercially were propagated in our nurseries in 1885, and since that time it has been distributed to all parts of the world. The common Lilacs milder the last half of the summer, but this almost anomalous new species is always clean and glossy in its great foliage, and seems to be perfectly at home in our climate. The oldest specimens of this tree in cultivation are at Boston, and are 15 to 20 feet high, with fine heads, and are only about twelve years old. It is not a bush, as all other Lilacs are, but always makes a clean, straight trunk, and develops into one of the handsomest little trees ever seen. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Tilia · Linden or Lime

The Lindens are excellent shade trees, and do well on ordinary soils.

Tilia Americana (Linden, or Basswood). A. The largest-growing Linden, making a majestic tree. Suitable for parks or streets. When in blossom, its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. A fine and valuable tree. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

T. dasystyla (Crimean Linden). A vigorous tree; bright golden bark; leaves darker and of a softer green than those of the common European Linden. They also endure drought better, and remain on the



Tilia Americana

tree long after other varieties lose their foliage. Yellow twigs, striking in winter. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

T. Europæa (Lime, or European Linden). B. With darker bark and smaller foliage than the preceding. Useful in all locations. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

T., var. laciniata (Fern-leaved Linden). B. Red bark and twigs and deeply cut foliage. Perfectly hardy, and makes a splendid lawn tree. 8 to 9 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

T. tomentosa; syn., **argentea** (White, or Silver Linden). B. Light green foliage, silvery beneath. A rapid-growing, finely shaped tree, quite ornamental and valuable. 7 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Ulmus Americana

Taxodium • Deciduous or Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum. 40 to 50 feet. The fine, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soils in high altitude. Prune closely when transplanted. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 90 cts.

Ulmus Elm

A grand family of trees. Our common species are known too well to require extended description; but in our list are many new and rare varieties which ought to be included in collections or used more extensively for ornamental planting.

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm). A. Lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 9 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$75 per 100.

ULMUS, continued

U. campestris (English Elm). B. More erect in growth, compact, and with smaller foliage and twiggy branches and trunk. A hardy, valuable tree. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

U., var. aurea (Golden English Elm). B. Of small growth, with leaves of bronzy gold. \$1.

U., var. stricta purpurea (Purple-leaved English Elm). B. A very fine and worthy variety, with distinct purple leaves and compact growth. A valuable tree for small grounds. \$1.

U. fulva (Red, or Slippery Elm). B. Larger leaves than the American, and straggling open head. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

U. scabra; syn., *montana* (Scotch, or Wych Elm). B. Of rapid growth, spreading habit, and large foliage. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

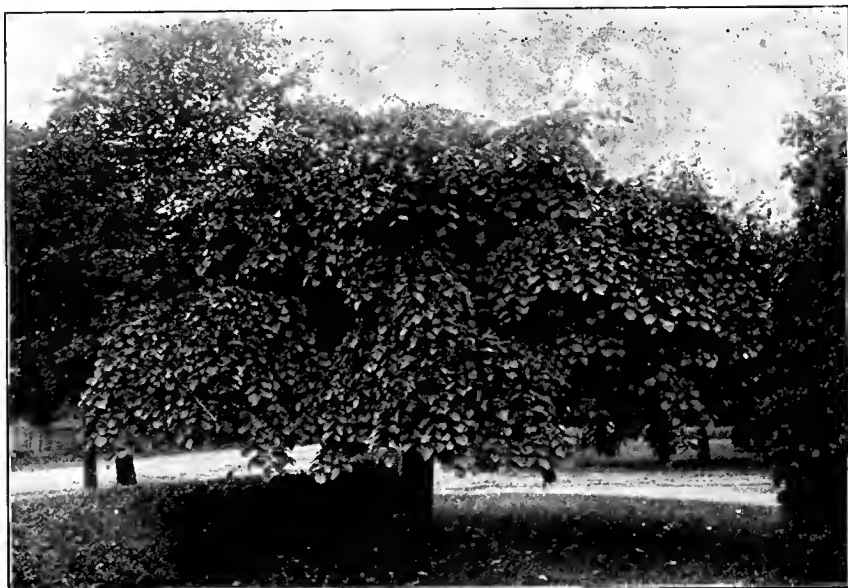
U., var. Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). C. A remarkably picturesque weeping tree which extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. There is no other weeping tree quite like it. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while the spread of its branching head will cover 40 feet or more. Strong heads, \$1.50.

U., var. Huntingdoni (Huntingdon Elm). B. One of the finest and most rapid-growing Elms known. Broad foliage. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

U., var. superba (Blandford Elm). A. A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree. 8 to 9 ft., \$1.

Xanthoxylum • Prickly Ash

Xanthoxylum Americanum. C. The branches of this small tree are strong brown prickles; pinnate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath. A small tree or shrub covered with strong brown spines. Smooth leaves and greenish flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.



Ulmus scabra Camperdown pendula



Bed of Hardy Azaleas

Deciduous Shrubs

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When right selections are made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out from view fences or other low unsightly objects.

ABBREVIATIONS

L., large; M., medium; S., small; D., dwarf; VD., very dwarf.

Althæa. See Hibiscus

Amelanchier. See Deciduous Trees

Amorpha · Bastard Indigo

Amorpha canescens (Lead Plant). S. June. Deep blue, attractive flowers. Foliage ash-colored and hairy. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). L. June. Long, pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Amygdalus · Almond. See *Prunus Sinensis*

Andromeda

A class requiring plenty of moisture, and preferring peaty loam. See also, Evergreen Shrubs.

Andromeda arborea, or **Oxydendrum arboreum** (Sorrel-Tree). L. August. A lovely, small native tree, with shining, peach-like leaves, which assume brilliant autumn tints. Flowers in long terminal clusters, pure white and bell-shaped. 50 to 75 cts.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Aralia pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia). S. A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes, and also valuable for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

A. spinosa. See Deciduous Trees.

Artemisia · Wormwood

Of more value for their foliage than for blooming purposes.

Artemisia abrotanum (Southernwood). D. Finely cut, fragrant, deep green foliage. 25 cts.

Azaleas

These are, without exception, the most showy of flowering shrubs, dwarf in habit, and associate well with other shrubs, or can be grouped in masses. The Ghent and Mollis forms are brilliant with innumerable shades of yellow, orange, red, scarlet, soft pinks, and white. They prefer deep leaf-mold soil or peat, which will not dry out in summer.

NATIVE AZALEAS

Azalea arborescens (Smooth Azalea). S. July. A large and spreading Azalea, with handsome, dark green foliage, and producing great white and rose-tinted blossoms late in summer, when other Azaleas are out of bloom. It is hardy and easy to cultivate in ordinary soil. Highly fragrant. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). M. June. In May and June this Azalea is a mass of blossoms of all shades from light straw-color to the deepest orange, and is, without doubt, the most showy and brilliant of all our American species. 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 18 to 24 in., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). M. May. The brightest colored of all our Northern native Azaleas. 18 to 24 in., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



NATIVE AZALEAS, continued

A. Vaseyi, or *Rhododendron Vaseyi*. L. June. Its pink or purple blossoms, which are very like the blossoms of the *Rhododendrons*, are very fine. 18 to 24 in., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). 6 feet. June and July. Flowers in clusters, pure white, with shades of pink, and intensely fragrant. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PONTICA AND MOLLIS AZALEAS

Azalea Pontica (Hardy Ghent). S. Fragrant flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson, appear in great profusion in early spring, literally covering twig and branch. Their rich coloring cannot be surpassed. Excellent for mass planting. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Admiral de Ruyter. Deep blood-red.

Bouquet de Flore. Salmon-rose.

Coccinea speciosa. Clear orange-red.

Cardinal. Clear red.

Daviesi. White; extra sweet-scented.

Dominico Scassi. Soft red.

Emelie. Dark red; fine.

Eugenie. Orange-red.

Gloria Mundi. Clear orange; fine.

Ignæa Nova. Bright red.

Minerva. Soft rose.

Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.

Occidentalis. White; sweet-scented.

Pallas. Bright red.

Prince Henry des Pays Bas. Carmine.

Roi des Feux. Bright red.

Victoria. Bright rose.

William III. Orange.

A. Pontica flore pleno (Double-flowering Ghent). There desirable flowering varieties are especially recommended for forcing. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Bartholo Lazzari. Yellow.

Byou de Gentbrugge. Soft red.

PONTICA AND MOLLIS AZALEAS, continued

Chromatella. Creamy white.

Louis Aimee van Houtte. Soft red.

Mina van Houtte. Soft rose.

Narcissiflora. Sulphur-yellow.

Opherie. Rose.

Raphael de Smet. White soft rose.

Rosetta. Bright rose.

Van Houttei flore pleno. Red and yellow.

A. mollis. Dwarf habit and larger flowers than the Ghent. Resembles *rhododendron*; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere. 12 to 15 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 15 to 18 in., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Admiral. Red.

Alphonse Lavellee. Bright red.

Aurea floribunda. Yellow; fine.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild. Red.

Bouquet d'Orange. Orange.

Comte de Gomer. Soft red.

Comte de Quincey. Yellow; extra.

Consul Ceresole. Red.

Consul Pecher. Lively red.

Elizabeth. Bright red.

Ernest Bach. Soft red; extra.

Isabella van Houtte. Nankeen-yellow.

M. Koster. Soft red.

Prof. W. Koster. Bright red.

Vondel. Nankeen-rose.

Wilhelm III. Red; extra.

Baccharis • Groundsel Tree

Baccharis halimifolia. L. September. A pretty shrub, which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy white seed vessels and dark green foliage render it most attractive, especially in autumn. In New England the tops frequently winter-kill, but grow again vigorously from the roots. 2 to 3 ft., 35¢ each, \$2.50 for 10.

Benzoin • Wild Allspice

Benzoin odoriferum (Spice Bush). L. A strong-growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves; has red, oblong, spicy berries; bark is aromatic. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Berberis • Barberry

All this family grow well on comparatively light or thin soil, and are of great value in almost any situation.

Berberis Canadensis (American Barberry). S. May. Yellow flowers and crimson fruit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

B. Sieboldi, or **Hakodate**. S. June. New. A Japan Barberry more brilliant, even, in its autumn color than *B. Thunbergii*, and, therefore, very desirable. It bears bright yellow flowers in clusters, and the foliage is quite broad and distinct. It forms a dense, round bush and is most valuable for autumn effect. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). S. June. A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves, of a fine brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade, and taking on, from early autumn till Decem-



Azalea mollis



Berberis Thunbergii

BERBERIS. continued

ber, the most glowing colors. After the leaves fall, the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries. It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge of 5 feet, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare. 12 to 15 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 15 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 30 to 36 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). S. June. Vigorous habit; loose, open growth, with quantities of red berries in pendulous clusters in autumn and winter. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

B., var. purpurea (Purple Barberry). S. Deep purple foliage all summer. Valuable for color in planting and hedging. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Buddleia

Buddleia variabilis. A newly introduced and very handsome species, with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Calycanthus · Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice). M. All summer. Fine glossy foliage and pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers. 15 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Caragana · Siberian Pea Tree

Caragana arborescens. L. June. Showy, small yellow flowers. Dark green wood and neat foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C., var. pendula. L. A pendulous form of the preceding. An attractive and very neat weeping tree, well adapted to small gardens. \$1.

Caryopteris · Blue Spirea

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. D. One of the best fall-blooming, low-growing shrubs, with flowers of rich lavender-blue. In New England the tops are cut back by the winter, and it is necessary to protect with some covering, when it proves quite hardy, and provides a handsome addition to the shrubbery border. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ceanothus · New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus Americanus. S. June. A shrub good on dry soils. Numerous small white flowers, in dense panicles, entirely covering the foliage. The tops will winter-kill unless protected. 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

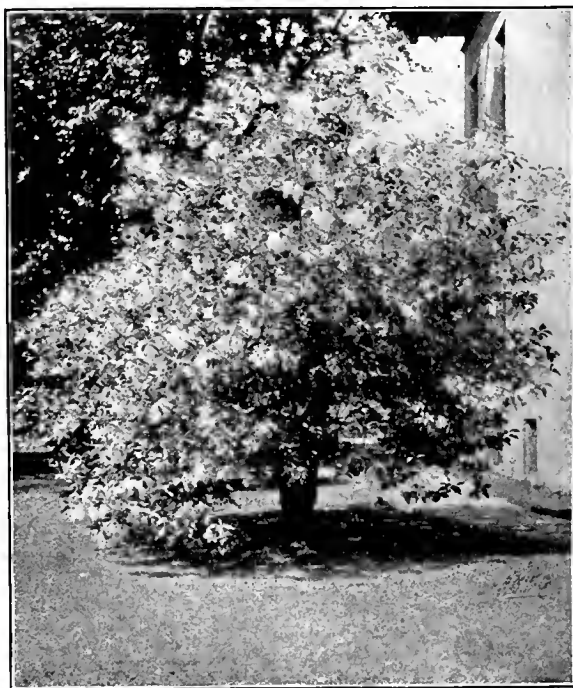
Cephalanthus · Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis. M. July. This shrub grows well in moist or wet ground, and its curious blossoms, on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Cercis. See Deciduous Trees

Chionanthus · White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica. L. June. One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers. Purplish fruit in the fall, hanging like loose bunches of grapes, adds to its interest. The leaves are moderately large, dark green, and are quite ornamental. Handsome at all seasons, either as a flowering shrub or depending upon its foliage. Will thrive in low, marshy grounds, as well as in higher situations. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$6 for 10.



Chionanthus Virginica

Clethra • White Alder

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). S. July to September. Spikes of highly fragrant, white flowers are produced in lavish profusion during nearly the entire summer. Excellent for growing in shady spots. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100.

Colutea • Bladder Senna

Colutea arborescens. L. July. Of compact growth. Light green, acacia-like foliage; yellowish red, pea-shaped flowers, followed by curious red, bladder-shaped pods. Hardy and good in any soil. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Comptonia • Sweet Fern

Comptonia asplenifolia. D. A native, with fern-shaped, dark green foliage. Good on dry, poor soil. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Cornus • Cornel, or Dogwood

Cornus alba, *Sibirica*. M. In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark. It should be planted in groups where its color effect is visible at a distance. It has healthy, compact foliage, white flowers and white berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C., var. *elegantissima variegata*. M. A splendid variegated form of the above, with silver and green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. *alba* *Spæthii*. M. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow, and

CORNUS, continued

most distinct and valuable in all planting. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. *alternifolia* (Alternate-leaved Dogwood). L. May. The foliage is very good, and the branches assume a horizontal habit as the trees grow older, which makes the whole plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. *circinata* (Round-leaved Dogwood). L. June. Green bark and oval foliage, with noticeable flat cymes of white flowers and blue berries in the fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. *Mas*, or *mascula* (Cornelian Cherry). L. April. Showy yellow flowers before the foliage, and bright, large scarlet berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. *paniculata* (Panicked, or Gray Dogwood). L. July and August. This makes a bush with a top composed of a multitude of finely branched gray twigs and stems, the whole plant taking the form of a round umbel of twigs. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

C. *sanguinea*. L. June. Most valuable for its blood-red bark in winter. Low-branching habit and handsome leaves. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. *sericea* (Silky Cornel). L. This is a purple-twigged kind, which grows very strong. Pale blue berries. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

C. *stolonifera* (Red Osier Dogwood). M. This one has scarlet bark and a low, half-creeping habit, and is very effective in front of borders. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C., var. *aurea* (Golden-barked Dogwood). M. A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Foliage and Berries of Cornus



Corylus • Filbert

Corylus Americana (American Hazel). L. Large-growing bush, excellent for borders. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C. Avellana, var. **purpurea** (Purple Hazel). L. A fine broad-leaved bush, with constant deep purple color. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Note.—All of the Hazels do better on well-drained soils.

Cotoneaster. See Evergreen Shrubs

Cydonia • Japan Quince

Cydonia Japonica (Fire Bush). M. May. Glossy, dark foliage, with reddish tints. Large, deep scarlet flowers in abundance, followed by large fruit. 24 to 30 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 30 to 36 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

C., var. **alba** (White Japan Quince). Pure, single, white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. **Columbia**. The fruit resembles in size and shape a Bellflower apple, greenish yellow, with handsome blush surface, covered with small white dots. It is not only a valuable ornamental shrub, but of much value for its fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C., var. **grandiflora**. Nearly white flowers; very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. **pygmæa** (Dwarf-flowering Quince). D. Low-growing, from 1 to 3 ft. high. Flowers bright orange-scarlet. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C., var. **rosea plena**. Semi-double, rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Daphne • Mezereon

Daphne Mezereum (Common Mezereon). D. March. The earliest-flowering of shrubs. The fragrant red flowers, opening in March, before the leaves appear, are followed by crimson fruit. 50 cts.

D., var. **alba**. Pure white flowers; orange fruit. 50c.



Deutzia gracilis



Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester

Desmodium. See Lespedeza

Deutzia • Deutzia

Deutzia crenata flora plena (Double Pink Deutzia). L. June. Very double white flowers, tinged with purplish rose. 2 to 3 ft., 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

D., var. **alba plena** (Double White Deutzia). L. June. Pure white, double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

D., var. **Pride of Rochester**. L. June. More vigorous, and with larger panicles of flowers than *D. crenata flora plena*. Blossoms are tinted with rose. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

D., var. **Watereri**. L. A new form of *D. crenata*, with very double flowers, which open flat like a rose, and are of extraordinary size. Color a fine pink. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia). D. May or June. It forms a round, dense bush, and is covered with snow-white flowers. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 15 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

D., var. **aurea**. D. Like the above, with golden leaves. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D., var. **rosea** (Slender Pink Deutzia). D. Of hybrid origin, closely resembling the Slender Deutzia. Light rose-colored flowers in profuse clusters. A pleasing variety. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D. Lemoinei. S. A remarkably fine hybrid between *Gracilis* and *Parviflora*.



DIERVILLA, continued

D. amabilis. M. June. A pink-flowered variety, and one of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

D. hortensis, A. Carriere. M. Bright rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

D. hybrida, A. Lavalley. M. One of the darkest varieties. Flowers dark reddish purple. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D. rosea. M. June. A reliable and fine variety. Rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D., var. *Desboisii*. M. Flowers very much darker in color than the preceding. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D., var. *nana variegata* (Variegated Dwarf Weigela). S. Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. sessilifolia. S. A native shrub of somewhat spreading growth, bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers about the first week in July, which continue for some weeks. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

D., *Eva Rathke*. One of the best of the Weigelas, the plant having a vigorous habit and bearing freely well-shaped, large, crimson-red flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Dirca • Leatherwood

Dirca palustris. M. March. A remarkable shrub, of low growth, often taking the form of a miniature tree, with lance-oval leaves of yellowish green, and blossoms of yellow color. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow-strings and fish-lines. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Flowers of *Diervilla rosea*

DEUTZIA, continued

The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

D. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). M. June. Bell-shaped, single white flowers and rough foliage. A beautiful, profuse-flowered shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10. \$20 per 100.

Diervilla • Weigela

These are among the finest of Japanese-flowering shrubs, forming large, symmetrical bushes with a drooping tendency. In June and July they are covered with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors. Some of the newer varieties are notably tender, often being killed to the ground. In consequence we are forced to discard many varieties as unreliable, besides being too much like the older and more reliable sorts.

Diervilla arborea grandiflora. M. July. Of vigorous and erect growth; foliage very large; flowers long and tube-shaped, of a sulphur-white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose. A late bloomer. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

D. candida (White Weigela). M. Vigorous and fine in habit, the long, tubular, white flowers are produced from June all through the summer. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. floribunda. M. June. Deep crimson flowers, very freely produced. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



Diervilla, *Eva Rathke*



Elæagnus • Oleaster

Elæagnus argentea (Silver-leaved Oleaster.) L. July and August. Flowers yellow; stems, leaves and fruit covered with silvery scales. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

E. edulis, or *longipes* (Japan Oleaster.) L. July. Is said to become a small tree sometimes in Japan. The leaves are smooth and dark green above, and covered on the lower surface with a dense silvery white pubescence. The small yellow flowers are solitary. The fruit is exceedingly ornamental. It ripens in July, and is oblong, half an inch or more long, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant may well be grown for the beauty of its fruit alone, which, moreover, is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor. The plants are very productive, are easily raised and perfectly hardy. Their leaves are bright and fresh well into the winter. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

E. hortensis (European Oleaster.) L. Distinct silvery foliage and excellent for seashore planting. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Euonymus • Strawberry, or Spindle Tree

These are distinguished for their myriads of brilliant red and orange seeds in autumn. As these appear before the dark foliage drops, few trees have greater elegance.

Euonymus alatus (Winged Burning Bush.) L. A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

E. Americanus (Strawberry Bush.) M. June. A slender-growing shrub, with shining foliage and deep scarlet berries. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush, or Wahoo.) L. June. Deep purple flowers, broad foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

E. Bungeana (Bunge's Spindle Tree.) L. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 2 to 4 inches long; flowers yellowish, in numerous forked cymes. Fruit deeply lobed, with orange arils. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

E. Europæus (Spindle Tree.) L. May. Forms a low, round-headed tree, very compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the pendulous orange and red fruit in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

E. latifolius (Broad-leaved Spindle Tree.) 6 to 8 ft. This bears immense fruit, very pendulous, and the most showy of all. A rare tree or shrub. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

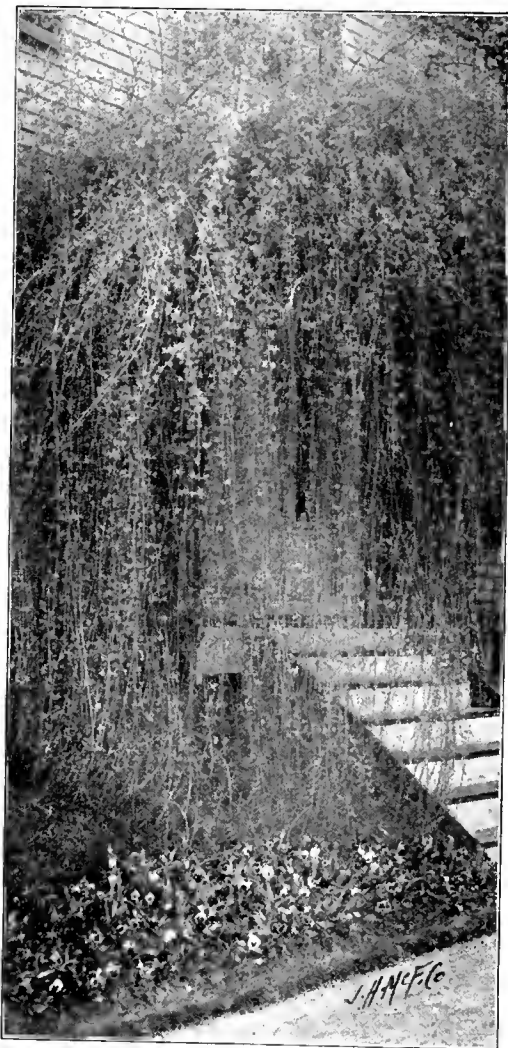
E. nanus. D. July. A prostrate form, with long, narrow shining leaves which assume a fine purple color in autumn. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

E. obovatus (Running Strawberry Bush.) A low, procumbent shrub, the stems rooting wherever they come in contact with the ground. Grows naturally from Canada to Indiana and Kentucky. Leaves bright green, from 1 to 2 inches long, broadest above the middle. Flowers purplish. Pods usually three-lobed, warty, rose-colored, with scarlet arils.

See Evergreen Vines for other varieties

Exochorda • Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. L. May and June. A most elegant and distinct shrub from North China, with a full-branching habit, making, finally, a plant 10 feet high and fully as broad. Is perfectly hardy. Its foliage is broad, lanceolate-ovate, sharp-pointed. The flowers are pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at the base. There is a delicate fragrance which adds to its charm. The unopened buds are pearl-like. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Forsythia suspensa (See page 36)

Forsythia • Golden Bell

Distinct for their early-flowering, when the bushes are hidden by the immense quantities of yellow blossoms pushed out before the leaves appear. Easy of cultivation in any fair soil.

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia.) L. April. A spreading bush, with dark, shining foliage, which has a purplish tint in autumn. Deep yellow



FORSYTHIA, continued

flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). L. April. The long, willowy branches arch gracefully over to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

F. viridissima. M. May. Stiff and bush-like habit, with deep green leaves and lighter flowers, blooming after the other varieties. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

**Gaylussacia · Huckleberry
Blueberry**

Gaylussacia frondosa (Blueberry). M. Bears sweet, bluish berries. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

G. resinosa. D. A low, bushy shrub, producing sweet, black fruit, which ripens in August. 12 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Genista · Broom

Plants of great value in poor, thin soil.

Genista scoparia (Scotch Broom). S. May. A famous evergreen plant, with rush-like leaves and large, pea-shaped flowers. Kills to the ground with us, but makes annual growth. Quite hardy on Cape Cod, where it stands high winds and grows in sand. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Standard *Hibiscus Syriacus*

GENISTA, continued

G. tinctoria (Dyer's Broom; Woodwaxen). S. This is the plant that covers the hills near Salem, Mass., with a carpet of golden yellow blossoms in June, as may be seen from the car windows. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hamamelis · Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. L. November. Large foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November. The ripe seed is discharged as from a popgun. Grows in all soils. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

**Hibiscus · Althea, or Rose
of Sharon**

The flowers appear in August and September, when there is a scarcity of bloom in the garden.

Hibiscus Syriacus alba luteola plena. L. White flowers, striped with sulphur-yellow. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. alba plena. L. Double white Althea. 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. Boule de Feu. L. Double red. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. cœrulea. M. Double blue. Extra fine. 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. rubra plena. L. Double dark red. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. purpurea. L. Single purple. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. purpurea plena. L. Double purple. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. alba variegata. L. Variegated white and red. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. variegata flora plena. L. White and purple. Petals pink. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. totus albus. M. Single. Pure white. One of the best. 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

H., var. variegata flora plena folia variegata. M. A fine and distinct variegated form, the leaves marked with light yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs. 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hippophaë · Sea Buckthorn

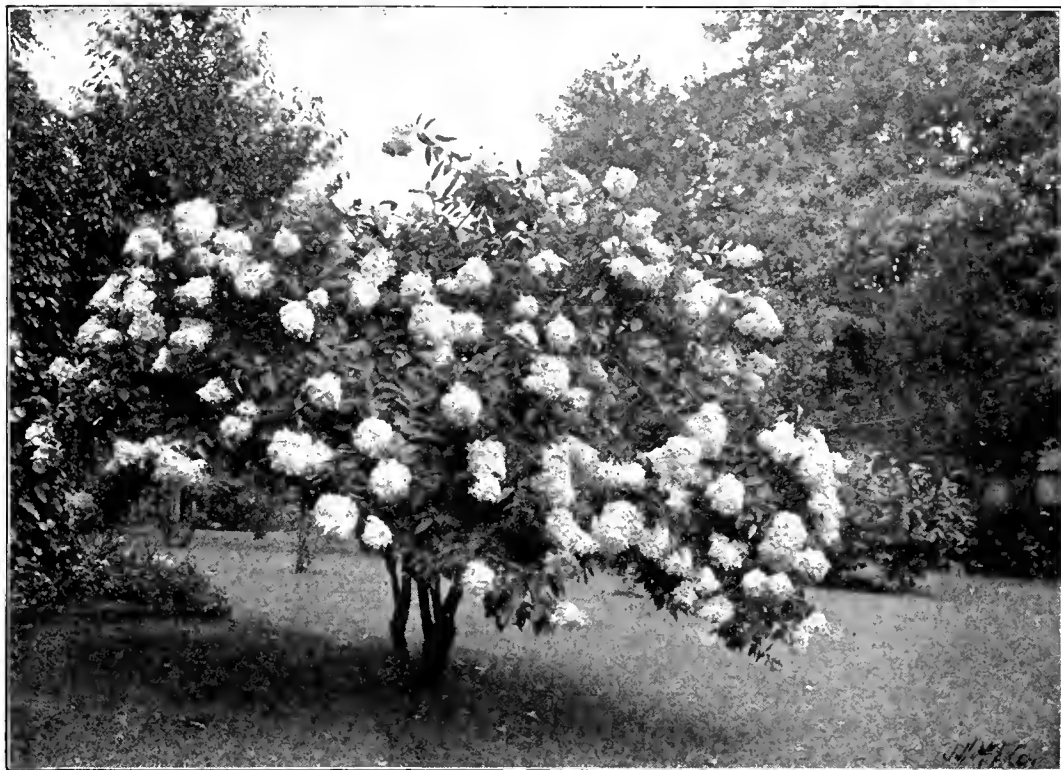
Hippophaë rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). M. A small tree or shrub that likes the vicinity of salt water. Foliage grayish white. This is an unusual color, and is very fine. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hydrangea

A class of plants requiring good soil and plenty of moisture. In poor, dry soil, much of their beauty is lost.

Hydrangea arborescens. M. June. A fine native sort, with flat corymbs of white flowers. Good in shade. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H., var. sterilis. D. June. New. The flower clusters are larger, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color is a pure, snow-like white, blooming at a time when flowers are scarce. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

HYDRANGEA, continued

H. nivea, or radiata (Silver-leaved Hydrangea). M. July. An erect shrub 4 to 6 feet tall, indigenous to the southern Appalachian region. Leaves narrowly heart-shaped, rich green on the upper surface, silvery white beneath. Flowers creamy white, in numerous flat-topped clusters, with several large ray-flowers on the outer margin. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H. paniculata. L. September. The single or fertile form of *Paniculata grandiflora*, and in many respects a more pleasing and elegant shrub than the latter. It is valued highly in landscape planting, and should be more generally used. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

H., var. grandiflora. L. September. The variety grown in almost every garden, bearing immense, cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning later to shades of pink and red. Given plenty of water and hard pruning every fall, its heads of bloom attain immense size. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100. We offer fine trained standards of this variety, at \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). M. August. Immense oak-shaped leaves, giving elegance of growth not common to any of the others. Flowers cream-colored. Needs more sheltered location. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

H. vestita. M. A new hardy Hydrangea which comes into bloom about June 1. This species forms a very stout bush, composed of many upright branches, bearing great, flat, round umbels of pure white, showy flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

TENDER HYDRANGEAS

Furnished in pots or tubs for piazza and garden decoration. All of these Hydrangeas can be wintered in a cellar, receiving just enough water to prevent shriveling. If pruned back in spring and started into growth, they make rapid growth and blooming shoots. Prices from 50 cts. to \$5.

Hydrangea hortensis (Garden Hydrangea). Heavy dark green foliage of great size and massive globular heads of rose-colored and sometimes blue flowers.

H., var. Otaksa. In foliage like the above, making immense trusses of rose-tinted flowers in July.

H., var. ramulis coccineis (Red-branched Hydrangea). A very superior form of the above, freely producing magnificent heads of deep rose-colored flowers.

H., var. Thos. Hogg. One of the best semi-hardy sorts. The flowers are pure white, in massive heads, appearing from July to September.

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Fine blooming plants. Useful in sandy soils and on account of their showy flowers, appearing very late in summer.

Hypericum aureum. D. July and September. The blossoms look, at a little distance like full-blown dandelions covering a glossy, broad-leaved bush, and are of the utmost brilliancy of color, and continue to bloom from August to October. 2 ft., 35c. each, \$3 for 10.



HYPERICUM, continued

H. Kalmianum (St. John's Wort). D. A native shrub, with rich green foliage and bright yellow blossoms. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H. Ascyron. S. A herbaceous variety, growing 3 to 4 feet, with immense terminal heads of deep yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H. densiflorum. D. August. Small yellow flowers, produced on a low, densely branched shrub. 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H. Moserianum. D. August and September. This hybrid has glossy foliage, with large blossoms. The petals are orange-yellow, while the stamens form a beautiful red mass in the center of the flower. A charming shrub, requiring a little protection at Boston. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Ilex · Holly

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder). M. June. Glossy, dark green foliage and bright crimson berries late in fall. Ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Itea

Itea Virginica. M. June. A native shrub, not common, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-June. The foliage changes to a rich crimson in June. 2 ft., 35 cts. each.

Kerria (Corchorus) · Globe Flower

Kerria Japonica. M. A very distinct and more than ordinarily valuable shrub, as it bears its single, yellow flowers all summer, and in winter its vivid green branches contrast in marked manner with other shrubs. It is graceful in habit, with pretty light green foliage. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

K., var. flora plena. Very double, deep yellow flowers. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

K., var. foliis variegatis. D. Especially good for its round, dwarf habit and finely variegated silver and green leaves. Valued for planting the edge of shrub borders. 12 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lespedeza

Lespedeza bicolor. L. August. A small Japan tree or shrub and exceedingly ornamental. The foliage resembles a clover leaf, while the pink and white pea-shaped flowers droop in profusion from pendulous branches. A charming little subject. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. Sieboldi; syn., **Desmodium penduliflorum** (Sweet Pea Shrub). M. September. The dull time in gardens where only hardy plants are used is in early spring and in late summer, and this plant fills out this great void time of autumn with thousands of its red pea blossoms, in the most luxuriant profusion. Its annual top shoots up to 3 and 5 feet high and branches into multitudes of delicate drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms, always renewed, never ending, till the frosts of late October finally cut the whole top down. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Ligustrum · Privet

Rapid growers in most situations and doing well in partial shade. Excellent for hedges or for association with other shrubs.

Ligustrum ciliatum. Comparatively small shrub with spreading branches; 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves dark green, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers white; berries black, shining. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

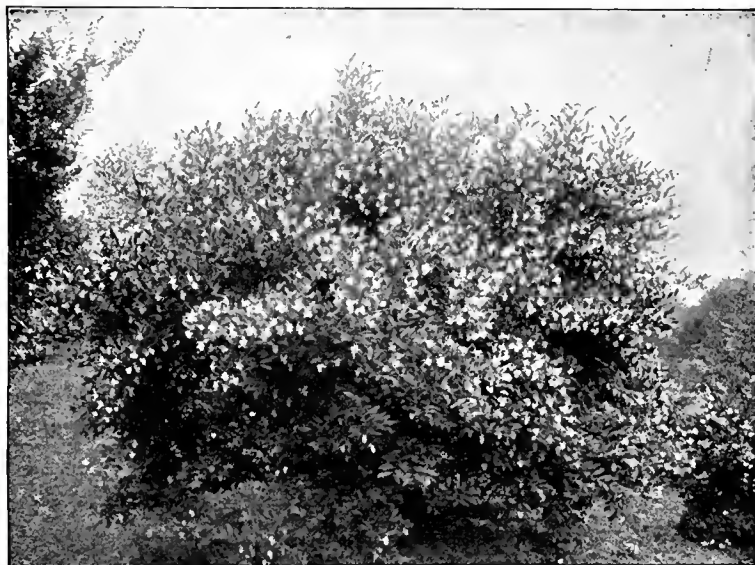
L. Ibotia. M. July. A Japan Privet of the most beautiful character. Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers. 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

L., var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). M. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). M. Very broad, oval-shaped leaves which remain on well into the winter. One of the most universal of hedge plants and one of the best, growing especially well at the seashore. 2 to 3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

L. vulgare (European Privet). M. A valuable hedge plant, not so regular in growth as *Ovalifolium*, but hardier. Narrow foliage and showy white flowers and profusion of black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. medium. One of the best of the Japanese Privets and valuable as a flowering shrub. Its oval foliage of deep green is followed in June by showy clusters of fragrant creamy white flowers. Its glossy black berries in the fall are no less ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Ligustrum Ibotia



Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera • Bush Honeysuckle

One of the very finest of flowering shrubs, but more valuable because of the myriads of exquisite fruit or berries which follow the flowers. Most of these are translucent and brilliantly colored and attract the duller observer.

Lonicera Alberti, or *hispida* (Siberian Honeysuckle). S. July and August. Leaves very narrow, 2 inches long, bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. The whole plant makes a little, round, pendulous bush of very pretty appearance, but the blossoms are the wonderful part of this new Siberian Bush Honeysuckle. They are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color, with a fragrance that is indescribable. One blossom scents a whole room. Exceedingly rare and desirable. 50 cts.

L. caerulea. D. April. Dwarf and compact. Cream-white tubular flowers. Blue berries. 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. fragrantissima. M. April. A beautiful variety; strong growth; fragrant pink flowers in early spring. One of the best of shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. Morrowi. M. July. One of the finest berry-bearing varieties, the fruit being a rich crimson and remaining a long time. Vigorous habit; yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Standishi. M. Like *Fragrantissima*, but bearing its red berries early in spring. Excellent. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). M. June. Bears a profusion of pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10. \$20 per 100.

L., var. alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. \$2.50 for 10.

LONICERA, continued

L., var. grandiflora. A handsome shrub of vigorous growth, with large, bright red flowers, striped with white. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. Ruprechtiana. L. A fine variety from Manchuria. Particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lycium • Box Thorn. Matri-mony Vine

Lycium Barbarum (Barbary Box Thorn). This is generally regarded as a climber, as its long, vigorous shoots push upward 8 to 10 feet, and then recurve gracefully to the ground, strung along their entire length late in summer with transparent, brilliant crimson berries. Good in poor soil. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L. Chinense (Chinese Box Thorn). Very like the above, but more vigorous; one of the best plants to cover rough places. Brilliant in fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

Myrica • Bayberry

Myrica cerifera (Candleberry). M. May. A sub-evergreen, low-spreading, native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks. 12 to 15 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

M. gale (Bayberry). M. This species grows along the edges of lakes and streams, but will do well in any soil not too dry. It has the most delicate shade of bluish green to be found in any native shrub, and its effect in masses is quite charming. Its branches and flower-buds make one of the prettiest winter effects. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Lycium Chinense (See page 39)

PHILADELPHUS, continued

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). L. June. One of the best. Bears large, showy, scentless flowers 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P., var. speciosissimus. D. Very valuable for its dwarf habit. Covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct. 50 cts.

P. Lemoinei. M. Hybrid. This is a choice and graceful variety; produces fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters in June. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

P., var. Avalanche. D. This is a graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy, white flowers. We regard it of greater value than almost any other shrub recently introduced. 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

P. multiflorus plenus. L. Flowers very double and distinct. They are creamy white, produced in long racemes. An elegant shrub. 50 cts.

P. nivalis. Inodorous flowers, very single and pure white. 50 cts.

P. Candelabre hybridus. Novelty. D. The finest variety obtained. Very dwarf, the bush being hidden by the enormous white, dentated flowers. A splendid new shrub; quite scarce. 75 cts.

Potentilla · Cinquefoil

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). D. July and September. Yellow flowers borne through the summer. Narrow foliage. One of the best native plants on dry, rocky places. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Prunus · Plum

Under this head are grouped the double-flowering almonds and *Prunus triloba*, all of which are among the very choicest of spring-blooming shrubs.

Prunus maritima (Beach Plum). S. April. Grows wild on Cape Cod in sand. Splendid for seashore planting. Fine oval foliage. Very pretty white

Pavia · Dwarf Horse-Chestnut

Pavia macrostachya. M. June. A broad-spreading shrub, with fine foliage and many showy, upright spikes of white flowers. Most effective as a single specimen. 50 cts.

Prinos. See Ilex

Philadelphus · Syringa, or Mock Orange

A well-known shrub, the flowers varying in size and time of flowering. Useful in all kinds of planting, being hardy, vigorous, and beautiful in flower and foliage. The newer dwarf varieties of French origin are of especial value.

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange). L. June. One of the best. Pure white, fragrant flowers in dense clusters. One of the earliest. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P., var. variegata. M. Dwarf in habit, foliage margined with silver. 75 cts.

P., var. flore pleno (Double-flowering Syringa). M. Partially double, very fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

P., var. foliis aureis (Golden Syringa). M. July. Of medium dense growth, with golden yellow foliage. A fine shrub for contrast with dark foliage. 15 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P. Gordonianus. L. July. A very late bloomer, and valuable for this quality. Large fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Philadelphus coronarius

**PRUNUS, continued**

flowers, followed by bright crimson fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40c. each, \$3 for 10.

P. pumila (Sand Cherry). S. April. A thick bush, bearing white flowers before the foliage. Black fruit. Equally valuable in sandy soil. 2 to 3 ft., 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

P. pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). L. Either grown as a shrub or a low tree; the bright purple foliage constant throughout the season gives this variety unique value for planting singly or in groups. It has as good color as the best purple beech, and has these advantages over that tree, that its hues do not fade to dull, coppery green as soon as its leaves are fully developed, and also that it is one of the easiest of subjects to grow. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

P. sinensis alba plena (Dwarf White Almond). S. May. The very double, rose-like white flowers fill the branches until they bend beneath the weight of bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P., var. rosea plena (Double Pink Almond). Similar to preceding, the flowers being rose-colored. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). M. May. A Chinese shrub, which for its spring beauty is difficult to equal. The large, double pink flowers resemble roses and are crowded along the slender branches, covering them completely. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 5 to 6 ft. standards, 1-yr. heads, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Pyrus · Chokeberry

Pyrus arbutifolia. L. May. A shrub with a densely branching habit. Foliage takes on the most vivid shades of red and crimson in the autumn. It produces a mass of white blossoms which are much like wild strawberry blossoms. The red fruit, always extremely abundant, is of the size of large peas, in flat bunches. Very ornamental. No native shrub is more useful than this for many purposes, and it will thrive anywhere. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Rhamnus · Buckthorn

Rhamnus carolinianus, or **frangula** (Carolina Buckthorn). L. June. A thornless shrub or small tree, with greenish flowers and black berries in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R. catharticus (Common Buckthorn). M. July. Excellent for hedges. Black fruit in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

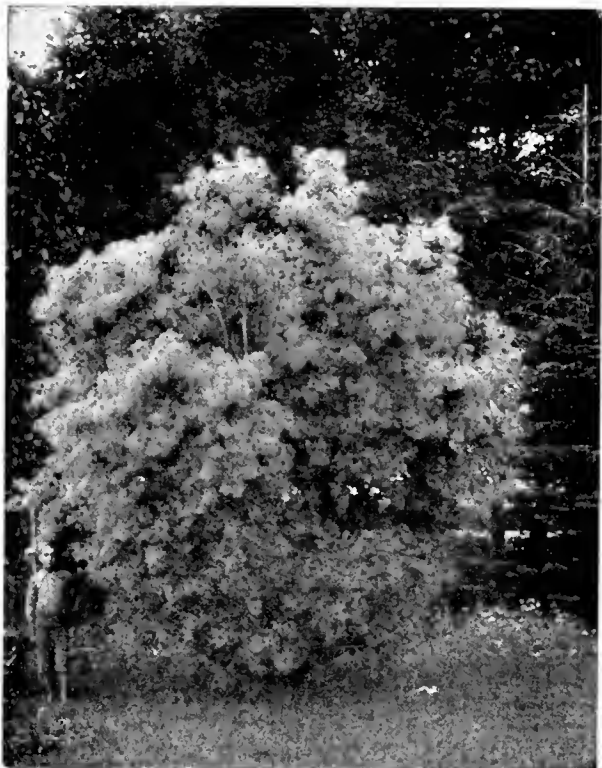
R. crenata. A most beautiful shrub, with dark green, glossy leaves 4 to 6 inches long, or almost twice the length of the Common Buckthorn, of which it is a variety. Large, jet-black berries remain on bush all winter. We consider this by far the best of the Buckthorns. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Rhodora

Rhodora canadensis (Canadian Rhodora). S. May. A pretty shrub growing wild over New England. Its attractive, rose-colored flowers come before the leaves. Glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Rhodotypus · White Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. M. All summer. An interesting, beautiful shrub from Japan. Arching graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season from May, which gives it great value. Does well in all soils. Shiny black seeds in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.



Rhus Cotinus (See page 42)

Rhus · Sumach

A very useful class of small trees. They are largely used in massing for landscape effects, thriving in almost any situation. In leaf and fruit they are ornamental. The following shrub forms flourish on light soils.

Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). M. May. A low-growing bush with handsome, thick, fragrant foliage, which colors to scarlet in fall. Grows on poor soil and among rocks. Yellow flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

R. copallina (Shining Sumach). M. August. Shining, lustrous foliage, which changes to rich crimson in fall. Greenish yellow flowers. Quite effective. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per



Spiraea Japonica, Anthony Waterer (See opposite page)

RHUS, continued

100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). L. The large masses of misty, purplish flowers which this bears in June give it the name of Smoke Bush. The leaves change to varying colors in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L. June. Excellent foliage, topped in autumn with prominent crimson beads of seed. Fine autumn coloring. Good on rocky or poor soil. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

R., var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). M. A most ornamental variety, with finely divided, fern-like leaves. As an individual plant it makes a beautiful specimen, the suckers forming a large clump. 12 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L. Grows generally in bush form to 10 feet in height; the foliage is compound, light green and of large size; in autumn is brilliantly colored. A most effective plant for grouping in masses; thrives on poor soil. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

R., var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach). A very graceful shrub, with delicate, fern-like leaves; most brilliant in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ribes · Currant

Valued for their easy growth and ornamental flowers and foliage. Among the best of shrubs.

Ribes alpinum (Mountain Currant). D. May. Fragrant, yellow flowers; good foliage. Dwarf, compact habit. 18 to 24 in., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

R. aureum (Missouri Currant). M. May. Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage, which gives bright autumn tints. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

RIBES, continued

R. floridum (Wild Black Currant). S. Black, edible fruit, which follows the light yellow flowers. A good shrub for the bronzy color of its leaves in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). S. May. A valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendent clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R. sanguineum (Crimson-flowered Currant). S. July. Carmine flowers of fine color, with handsome leaves. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R., var. flore pleno. A double-flowered form of the preceding. The last two named varieties require warm, sheltered positions. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

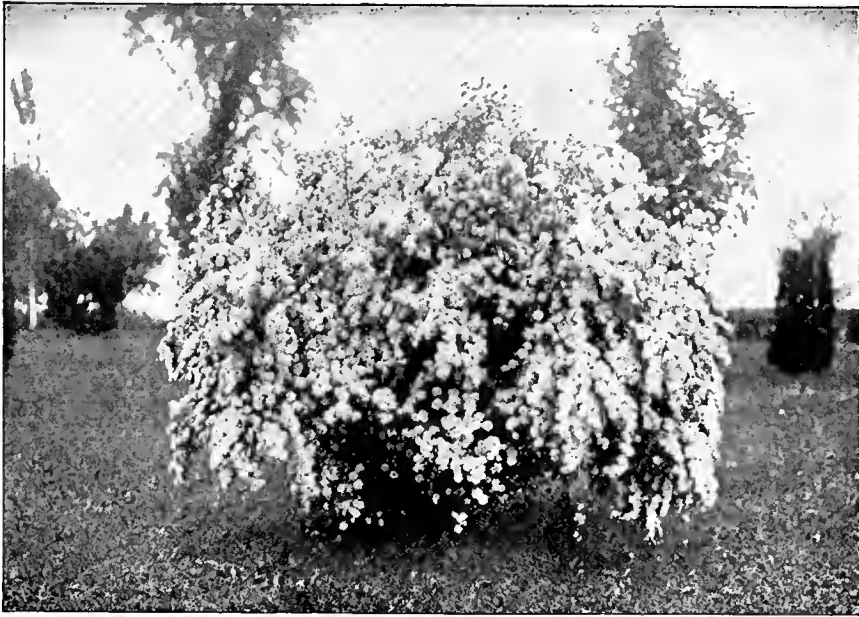
Robinia · Acacia

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). M. Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses. Cut to the ground when transplanting. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Rubus · Bramble

Rubus laciniatus (Cut-leaved Bramble). S. Grows 15 feet in a season and will thrive in the crevices of rocks and make a display of glossy, fern-like foliage of the greatest elegance. Exceedingly valuable for poor, rocky situations. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

R. odorata (Flowering Raspberry). M. All summer. A noble plant, with leaves 6 to 12 inches broad, and pink-purple blossoms 2 inches across, in clusters, which continue to bloom all summer. Very fragrant. One of the most useful plants for partially shaded places, for rustic planting, or for groups. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.



Spiraea Van Houttei (See page 44)

Sambucus • Elder

Large, showy shrubs, good in most soils. Showy in foliage and fruit.

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder). L. June. Flat heads of flowers and reddish purple berries in fall. Likes damp soil. 2 to 3 ft., 30c. each, \$2 for 10.

S. nigra (European Elder). M. July. Large-spreading, picturesque shrub. Purple-black berries. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S.*, var. *aurea (Golden Elder). A large, golden-leaved form. Requires the full sun, when it is one of the best of yellow shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S.*, var. *laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). M. Elegantly cut leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. racemosus (Scarlet-berried Elder). L. A new shrub, with showy white flowers in May, with later bunches of vivid crimson berries. A fine shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Spiraea • Meadowsweet

Spiraea arguta. M. Japan. New. Closely allied to the well-known early flowering *S. Thunbergii*, which it resembles. It is, however, of more elegant habit than the latter, having larger flowers borne on comparatively upright stems. One of the very best of all the Spiraeas and in every way desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. Billardii (Billard's Spiraea). M. July. Strong-growing. Pink flowers produced from June until fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spiraea). S. Deep rose-red flowers in close clusters, nearly all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S.*, var. *alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea). D. All summer. A pure white form, and one of the best

SPIREA, continued

dwarf shrubs. 15 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S.*, var. *superba. Very dwarf. Showy pink and white flowers from June until fall. 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. chamædryfolia (Germander-leaved Spiraea). D. June. A pretty variety, with clusters of white flowers on small, wiry stems. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spiraea). S. July. Deep, rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. Japonica Bumalda (Bumald's Spiraea). S. All summer. A dense habit of growth. Showy, rose-colored flowers in profusion. One of the best Spiraeas. It grows as a low, round bush, producing numerous flat heads of rosy hue from midsummer until fall. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S.*, var. *Anthony Waterer. A much-improved form of the dwarf *S. Bumalda*. Very low-growing and bearing flat heads of brilliant rosy blossoms all through the late part of the summer. It has attracted great attention in England, and for the front of borders it has no superior. We consider it one of the finest of recent introductions. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S. laevigata. Dense glaucous foliage. Dwarf habit. White flowers borne in spikes in May and June. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. opulifolia (Nine Bark). L. June. A strong-growing bush, with white flowers along the stems. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.



SPIREA, continued

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). M. One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Golden yellow all summer. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). M. May. Strong-growing, irregular form; small, roundish, shining leaves of beautiful autumn color; flowers double, white, and abundant in May. One of the best and earliest-blooming kinds. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. Reevesii, or **lanceolata** (Reeve's Spirea). S. June. Narrow, smooth foliage, with drooping branches, which are covered with round clusters of white flowers. A charming shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S., var. **flore pleno**. An equally fine, double form of the above. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

S. rotundifolia. L. A rapid grower, with upright, spreading branches and dark green rounded foliage, which is held very late. The pure white flowers in June are very showy. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). S. July and August. Good grower; irregular upright form; narrow, willow-like leaves; white flowers in July. This is our native Meadow Beauty and is very pretty. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spirea). S. July. Handsome foliage, resembling the Mountain Ash. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea. 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). S. April and May. Japan. Low-growing, rounded form, delicate, drooping, yellowish green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One

SPIREA, continued

of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs. The earliest of Spiræas, and one most generally grown. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S. tomentosa (Steeple-bush; Hardhack). An upright shrub, with brown felted branches, 3 to 4 feet tall. Leaves ovate or oblong, dark green, densely coated on the lower surface with yellowish or gray down. Flowers deep pink, in narrow, dense spikes 3 to 8 inches long. Hardy and distinct. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S. Van Heuttei (Van Houtte's Spirea). M. June. The finest and most satisfactory of all Spiræas, either singly or among other shrubs. It forms a round and graceful bush with arching branches, which, in June, are set from end to end with the beautiful white blossoms. A shrub which cannot be overlooked. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 24 to 30 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

For other Spiræas, see Herbaceous Plants

Staphylea • Bladdernut

Staphylea Colchica. M. June. A fine, early-flowering shrub, with fragrant, white blossoms. It partially winter-kills in New England and needs protection. 18 to 24 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. S. July. This is an attractive shrub from Japan; of low, dense growth, with deeply cut foliage. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. Japan. Low-growing shrub or dwarf tree; small, dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal. Flowers small, white, and bell-like in shape, hanging along the branches. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Symphoricarpos • Snowberry

These useful shrubs grow in any soil.

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). S. July. Bushy form, pink flowers in summer; white, waxy berries in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant). S. Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

S., var. **variegata**. D. A very choice, low-growing, symmetrical shrub, prettily variegated with gold and green. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Syringa • Lilac

A class of shrubs embracing many beautiful varieties, both single and double. The latter we group under one head. Many of the named varieties are hardly dissimilar, and we omit those which are not sufficiently distinct.

Syringa Josikæa (Chionanthus-leaved Lilac). L. May. Valued for its handsome, large, wrinkled leaves and for its late-blooming quality. Flowers are



Syringa vulgaris (See opposite page)



SYRINGA, continued

bluish purple. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis. L. A tall shrub of much beauty of foliage. Flowers white, with the odor of honey. 50 cts.

S., var. Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Chinese Lilac). L. This charming little tree comes from the mountains of Pekin, China, and in addition to the graceful habit of its pendulous branches and its pretty leaves has also clusters of white blossoms, with the odor of honey. \$1.50 to \$2.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). L. May and June. Habit more open and branches more slender and drooping than other lilacs. Flowers light purple. 35 cts.

S., var. alba (White Persian Lilac). L. A pure white form of the above. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

S. Rothomagensis rubra (Rouen Lilac). L. May and June. Habit like the Persian flowers; intense violet; large, open heads. 50 cts.

S. villosa. L. A species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe tree, and rosy pink blossoms. Valuable for late-blooming. Out of bloom, the shrub forms a striking object on account of the dark, glossy, massive leaves. 50 and 75 cts.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). L. May. Purple, fragrant flowers, large clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

S., var. alba (Common White Lilac). 50 cts.

S., var. alba grandiflora (Large White Lilac). Very large trusses of pure white flowers. 50 cts.

S., var. Charles X. Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. 50 cts.

S., var. cærulea superba. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open, a clear blue. Truss very large. 75 cts.

S., var. Frau Bertha Dammann. This produces the largest cluster of white Lilacs, of the common species, known in cultivation, the flowers are of the purest white. 75 cts.

S., var. Louis Van Houtte. A well-known sort, with huge clusters of fine, bright red flowers. 50 cts.

S., var. Ludwig Spæth. The single blossoms, as well as the clusters, are very large and of splendid dark purple-red color, not only as buds, but even when the blossoms are fully expanded. 75 cts.

S., var. Marie Le Graye. A dwarf grower, and one of the finest white varieties. 50 cts.

S., var. Philemon. A grand sort of the darkest shade in Lilacs and, altogether, one of the most desirable of all. 50 cts.

S., var. Rubra de Marly. Purplish red; exceedingly free-flowering. 50 cts.

DOUBLE LILACS

Most of the Double Lilacs are unique in beauty and really desirable additions to our hardy flowering shrubs.

Syringa, Alphonse Lavallee. Trusses like a double hyacinth, fine blue, shaded to violet. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

S., Belle de Nancy. New. Brilliant satin rose-color, white center. \$1.50.

S., Leon Simon. Color bluish crimson; buds clear coral. 75 cts.



Viburnum Opulus (See page 46)

DOUBLE LILACS, continued

S., Mad. Casimir Perier. Large trusses of very double, creamy white flowers. \$1.50.

S., Mad. Lemoine. A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage. \$1.

S., Michel Buchner. Plant dwarf, bearing at the top of all the branches. Pale lilac throughout, in half-opened blossoms, and also in the bud state. 75 cts.

S., President Grevy. Petals of a cobalt-blue, with the centers more brilliant and the edges rosy. The buds are of a violet hue. 75 cts.

S., President Carnot. Flowers erect, very prettily formed; delicate tint of pale lilac, marked with white in the center. Season of flowering very late. 75 cts.

S., Pyramidal. Dwarf, bushy plant, bearing many pyramidal clusters 9 inches long. Blossoms large, of a beautiful rosy blue color; reverse of buds carmine. 75 cts.

S., Senator Volland. Dwarf, very brilliant; buds fuschia-red; open flowers rose-red. 75 cts.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Shrubs of light, feathery foliage, often killed back in New England winters, but thriving at the seashore in light soil.

Tamarix Africana. M. June. Light pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

T. Gallica (Common Tamarix). M. July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms. Later than the above. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Vaccinium · Huckleberry

Vaccinium corymbosum (Blueberry). D. This has bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. 35 cts.

V. Pennsylvanicum. D. A low-growing Huckleberry. Its berries are sold in large quantities. 35 cts.



Viburnum • Arrow-Wood

These are distinct, and very generally used for foliage, flowers, and autumn fruit.

Viburnum acerifolium (Dockmackie). M. May and June. Maple-like foliage, with white flowers in flat heads, and showy clusters of purple-crimson berries. Good in shady places. 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V. cassinoides. M. June. Flat heads of white flowers, and effective foliage. Bears black berries in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M. June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers, and fine, steel-blue berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

V. dilatatum. A rare Japan form, quite new. It forms a low-spreading bush, with leaves of elegant appearance. In fall it is loaded with vivid scarlet fruit. A valuable variety. 75 cts.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). M. May and June. Good size; bushy, large foliage, noteworthy for its silvery under-lining, ornamental red and then black fruit in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V. lantanoides (Hobble Bush). M. America. General appearance of foliage like the *V. Lantana*; straggling, spreading, curious habit: fruit coral-red, turning crimson. 2 ft., 50 cts.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). M. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light, glossy green. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V. molle (Soft-leaved Viburnum). M. A native, but very rare. It resembles *V. dentatum*, but has broader foliage and larger fruit. \$1.

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L. June. One of the best for general planting. The leaves are broad and elegant, and in fall the bright scarlet berries catch the eye late into winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

V., var. sterile (The Guelder Rose, or Common Snowball). L. May. Filled with large, pendant balls of snow-white flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

VIBURNUM, continued

V. Opulus nanum (Dwarf Guelder Rose). V.D. Makes a round, cushion-like bush, not over 2 feet, and does not flower. Valued for its dwarf aspect. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). L. May. We consider this Japanese plant one of the finest shrubs in existence, both in flower and leaf. It is much superior to the common Snowball (*V. Opulus sterile*), as the latter is attacked by insect pests which ruin the foliage; but in case of *V. plicatum*, the plicated leaves are one of the great attractions of the plant. It forms a most symmetrical bush and single specimen. 2 ft., 35 cts.; 3 ft., 50 cts.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). L. May and June. Small, oval foliage, white flowers and black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

V. tomentosum (Japonicum). L. Generally conceded to be the handsomest shrub shown for many years, and far more picturesque than even the famous *V. plicatum*, of which it is the single or fertile form. Its dark, plicated foliage and massive cymes of bloom which appear late in the summer, are not equalled by any other shrub. We cannot commend it too favorably. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Xanthoceras

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. M. May and June. A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. Long, pinnate foliage, like that of a mountain ash tree, only much smoother and richer. Its blossoms are in upright spikes, bell-shaped, of pure white, exquisitely painted with reddish brown. Requires protection in New England. 2 ft., 50 cts.

Xanthorrhiza

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. D. April. A native shrub, of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored small flowers. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Viburnum plicatum



Ornamental Standard Flowering Shrubs

These standard forms of shrubs are especially adapted for use as single specimens on lawns and in formal gardens.

Althæa · Rose of Sharon

All varieties, including variegated. 4- to 6-ft. stem. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Azalea

Azalea mollis. In all the well-known shades of color of this variety. \$1 to \$2.50 each, \$9 to \$17.50 for 10.

Cerasus

Cerasus Chinensis pendula (Double-flowered Cherry). \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

C. pumila (Sand Cherry). White flowers, black fruit; very valuable in sandy soil. 85 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

Cratægus

Cratægus Oxyacantha flore pleno. Double white- and red-flowered. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. Pyracantha (Paul's Red; Double Scarlet Thorn). 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Deutzia

Deutzia crenata flore pleno. Double pinkish white flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Forsythia

Forsythia Fortunei. 3- to 4-ft. stems, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. One of the most useful and ornamental of all the Hydrangeas. Blooms in July: flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink. Retains its decorative qualities until late fall. Quite majestic in standard form. \$1. each, \$7.50 for 10.

Ligustrum

Ligustrum ovalifolium. The standard Privets have now become equally as popular as Bay trees. We have a quantity of handsome, perfect-shaped specimens of *L. ovalifolium*, 3, 4 and 5 ft. in height; prices ranging from \$1 to \$5.

Prunus

Prunus triloba rosea flore pleno. Double pink-flowering Plum; very pretty when in bloom. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

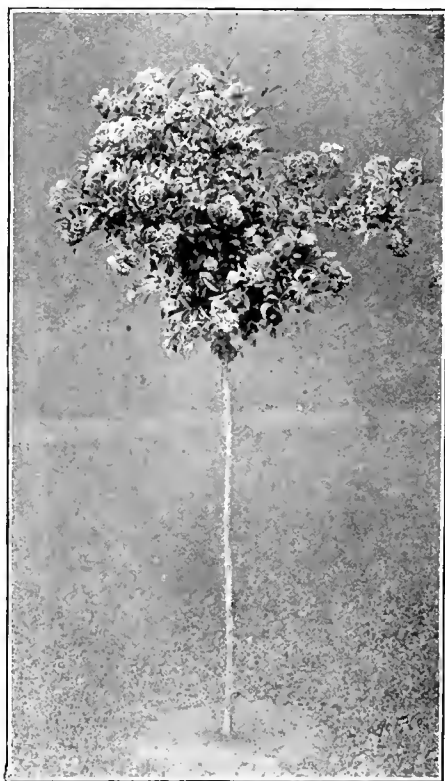
Robinia

Robinia Pseudacacia pendula (Weeping Locust). Very ornamental and decidedly striking. \$2.50 to \$5.

Roses

Crimson Rambler. This well-known variety makes one of the best standard Roses. 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Hybrid Perpetual. We are able to supply many of the choicest varieties, grafted upon standards 3 to 4 ft. in height. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.



Standard Crimson Rambler Rose

Syringa · Lilac

Many varieties of single and double Lilacs in standard form kept in stock. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Viburnum

Viburnum plicatum (Japan Snowball). \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

V. Opulus sterile (The Guelder Rose). 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Wistaria

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Pale blue flowers. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



Select Assortments of Hardy Flowering Shrubs Offered at Reduced Prices

SHRUB COLLECTION NO. 1. PRICE, \$12

Fifty desirable species and varieties

Acer Ginnala, Amorpha fruticosa, Aralia pentaphylla, Azalea mollis, Berberis Thunbergi, Berberis purpurea, Caragana arborescens, Clethra alnifolia, Colutea arborescens, Cornus sanguinea, Cornus paniculata, Cydonia Japonica, Cratægus Crus-galli, Deutzia crenata, Deutzia gracilis, Elæagnus argentea, Elæagnus longipes, Euonymus Europæus, Forsythia Fortunei, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Hypericum aureum, Kerria Japonica, Kerria Japonica variegata, Ligustrum Ibot, Lonicera Tatarica, Lonicera Morrowii, Lycium Barbarum, Philadelphus coronarius, Prunus maritima, Prunus Pissardi, Ptelia trifoliata, Pyrus baccata, Rhamnus crenata, Rhodotypus kerrioides, Rhus copallina, Ribes aureum, Rosa rugosa, Rosa setigera, Rosa lucida alba, Salix pentandra, Salix sericea, Spiræa arguta, Spiræa Van Houttei, Spiræa Anthony Waterer, Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Syringa Japonica, Syringa vulgaris, Syringa vulgaris alba, Viburnum Opulus, Viburnum plicatum.

SHRUB COLLECTION NO. 2. PRICE, \$7

Twenty-five desirable species and varieties

Acer Ginnala, Amorpha fruticosa, Azalea mollis, Berberis Thunbergi, Cornus sanguinea, Cydonia Japonica, Cratægus Crus-galli, Elæagnus argentea, Euonymus Europæus, Forsythia Fortunei, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Kerria Japonica variegata, Ligustrum Ibot, Lonicera Tatarica, Philadelphus coronarius, Rhamnus crenata, Rosa rugosa, Spiræa opulifolia aurea, Spiræa Bumalda, Spiræa Van Houttei, Viburnum dentatum, Viburnum Opulus, Syringa vulgaris, Syringa Japonica, Symphoricarpos vulgaris.

SHRUB COLLECTION NO. 3. PRICE, \$3.50

Twelve desirable species and varieties

Acer Ginnala, Cornus Sibirica, Cydonia pygmæa, Cratægus Crus-galli, Elæagnus argentea, Forsythia Fortunei, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Lonicera Tatarica alba, Philadelphus coronarius, Pyrus baccata, Spiræa Van Houttei, Syringa vulgaris alba.

Hedge Plants

(All transplanted)

Deciduous

	Per 100		Per 100
Acacia, or Honey Locust. 1 to 2 ft.	\$2 00	Quince, Japan. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	10 00	Rosa, Multiflora. 1 to 2 ft.	10 00
Barberry. 1 to 1½ ft.	12 00	Spiræa, Golden. 2 to 3 ft.	15 00
Purple. 1 to 1½ ft.	10 00	Opulifolia. 3 to 4 ft.	20 00
Japanese, or Thunberg's. 18 to 24 in.	15 00	Thunbergi. 12 to 18 in.	12 00
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>). 2 to 3 ft.	10 00	Van Houtte. 2 ft.	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	15 00		
Hawthorn, English. 2 to 3 ft.	15 00		
Indian Currant (<i>Symphoricarpos</i>). 18 to 24 in.	12 00		
Lilacs, Common. 1 to 2 ft.	15 00		
3 to 4 ft.	20 00		
Privet, California. 2 to 3 ft.	8 00		
3 to 4 ft.	12 00		
Common. 2 to 3 ft.	12 00		
3 to 4 ft.	15 00		
Ibota. 1 to 2 ft.	10 00		
Media. 1 to 2 ft.	10 00		

Evergreen

Arborvitæ, American. 12 to 18 in.	15 00
18 to 24 in.	20 00
Siberian. 12 to 18 in.	25 00
18 to 24 in.	40 00
Hemlocks. 12 to 15 in.	25 00
Spruce, Norway. 12 to 18 in.	15 00
18 to 24 in.	25 00
White. 1 to 2 ft.	15 00
Pine, White. 18 in.	20 00



Clematis paniculata (See page 50)

Vines and Climbers

Actinidia

Actinidia polygama, or *arguta*. A strong-growing climber from Japan. Foliage glossy green, and flowers white, with a purple center. The fruit produced is edible. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4-yr., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. May. One of the best Japan vines, with beautiful, clover-like leaves and plum-colored flowers. A splendid vine. Hardy. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Ampelopsis · Woodbine

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper). A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in autumn. Excellent for wall covering. 3-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A., var. Engelmanni. A variety of the above, with stronger tendrils, that cling like an ivy to any surface. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

A., var. muralis. A remarkably vigorous grower, very large leaf, exceeding in this respect the ordinary Woodbine. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

A. tricuspidata, or *Veitchii* (the Japan or Boston Ivy). Used generally, notably in Boston, to cover walls, its fine shoots extending to the roofs of tall buildings. In the fall the leaves assume the most gorgeous and varied tints. The young leaves are quite distinct from those which are of older growth. The vine can be made to grow even on wood. The young plants require for a year or more some covering in winter. 2-yr., No. 1, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Apios · Ground Nut

Apios tuberosa (Wild Wistaria). A vine that clambers over low bushes, and produces pretty clusters of purplish blossoms with the fragrance of violets. Exceedingly valuable for rock-work or wild spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Aristolochia · Pipe Vine

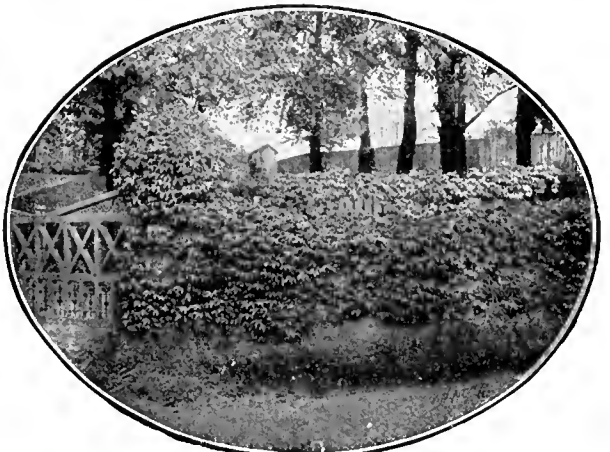
Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A vine with immense heart-shaped leaves, very dense, and when well established, of most rapid growth. Its brown flowers are shaped like a pipe, and are very interesting. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 3-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Celastrus · Bittersweet

Celastrus orbiculatus. A high-climbing shrub; fruit globular, orange-yellow, with crimson seeds. The cut branches are much used for winter decoration. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. paniculatus. From Japan. Assumes a shrub-like form unless given opportunity to climb. Crimson and orange fruit, which persists for some time. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. scandens (Roxbury Waxwork). This beautiful old shrubby climber is brilliant through autumn and winter, filled with its clusters of orange and crimson capsuled fruit. The leaves are glossy and fine. Good in any situation. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Ampelopsis Veitchii



Clematis

Clematis coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). All summer. A strong climber, with light green foliage and showy, bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers, produced in great profusion. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C. crispa (Crisped Leather Flower). July to September. Flowers singly on long stalks, abundant, 1½ inches long, lilac-purple, and delightfully fragrant. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C. flammula (Sweet-scented Clematis). Masses of small, white, very fragrant flowers, from June to September. Very beautiful. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

C. Mongolica. New. Early variety, similar in growth to the well-known *C. paniculata*. Bears panicles of white flowers in June. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C. paniculata. Being a rapid and vigorous climber, it can be depended upon to clothe large spaces quickly. It was originally introduced from Japan, and is allied to our native Virgin's Bower. The flowers are borne in long panicles, are white, and their fragrance is perceptible a long distance from the plant. They open near the latter part of August, and continue

CLEMATIS, continued

in flower for nearly a month, with successional heads of fruit, furnished with long silvery tails, in some respects as ornamental as the flowers. It is a plant which blooms when the majority of woody plants are out of flower. The foliage is especially remarkable, and remains fresh and green until late in the winter. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4-yr., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

C. Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). August. A strong climber with dark green foliage and very pretty white flower; the bunches of seeds have long, woolly tufts, making them very ornamental for winter decoration. 3-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS

Clematis need the richest soil which can be given them, and are benefited by heavy mulchings in summer and fall.

75 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, white, sweet-scented.

Gipsy Queen. Rich, bright, dark velvety purple. Very free; late-flowering.

Henryi. One of the best whites. Large, creamy white.

Jackmani. A general favorite. Violet-purple and free-flowering.

Jackmani alba. A fine white variety of this free-blooming sort.

Madame Andre. A vivid crimson Clematis of large size and borne as freely as the well-known Jackmani.

Mme. Baron Veillard. It is a duplicate of the well-known Jackmani, only the flowers in color are a most unique shade of soft pink, and are produced profusely from midsummer until frost.

Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate-red anthers.

Sieboldi, or Ramoni. Like the type, but with purple stamens somewhat petal-like and forming a dense purple head in the center.

Humulus

Humulus Lupulus. July and August. Strong grower. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Dolichos (Pueraria) • Kudzu Vine

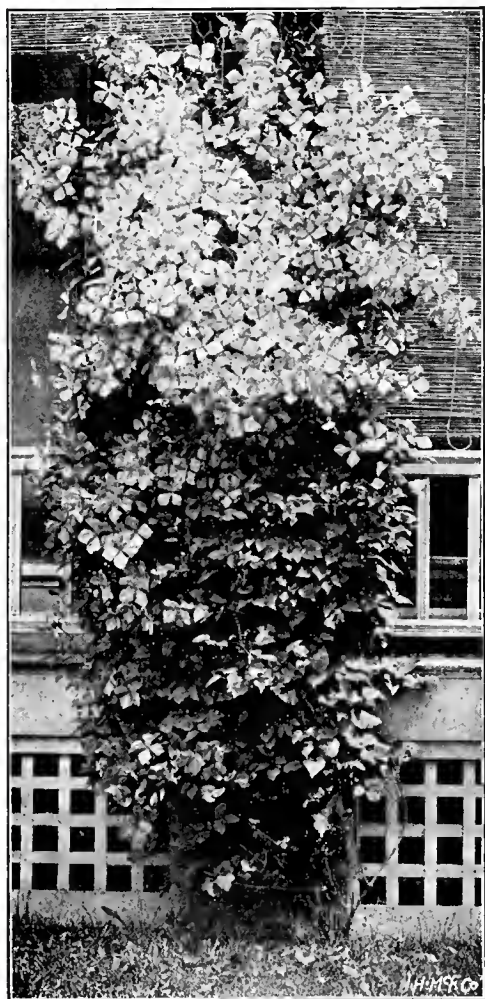
Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast-growing vine, with immense leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

Lonicera brachypoda (Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle). Like Hall's Honeysuckle, except the leaves are much darker and the flowers more fragrant. Yellow; very fine. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L., var. Halliana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle). All summer. More generally used than any other variety. Deep green foliage, which is almost evergreen through the winter, the fragrant yellow and white flowers blossoming from midsummer until frost. 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

L. flexuosa aurea reticulata (Golden Variegated Honeysuckle). June and July. Practically a variegated form of the preceding; slower in growth, with beautiful gold and green leaves. 35 cts.



Clematis Jackmani

**LONICERA, continued**

L. Heckrotti. Its large and showy flowers are produced all summer. These are a striking combination of rose and yellow, in ample clusters. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. Periclymenum Belgium (Belgian, or Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle). All summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers, in clusters. 40 cts. each \$3 for 10.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). This bears during the summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers, and is one of the freest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and fruit. 3-yr., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Menispermum • Moonseed

Menispermum Canadense. A curious twining, slender vine, with small yellow flowers and black berries. Fine for shady, moist spots. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Periploca • Silk Vine

Periploca Græca (Grecian Silk Vine). July. Climbs 30 to 40 feet. Glossy, green leaves and small, purple flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Schizophragma • Climbing Hydrangea

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. August. Bears large, flat heads of pinkish white flowers. A rare and desirable plant where a low climber is needed. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

**Tecoma (Bignonia)
Trumpet Vine**

Tecoma radicans, or Bignonia radicans. The scarlet trumpet flower. Long and handsome dark green foliage and quite showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the summer. We have not found any other varieties of Bignonia reliably hardy in New England. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Vitis • Grape

Vitis coignetiae, or Crimson Glory Vine. Its foliage is very broad, after the style of the Dutchman's Pipe, but its valuable quality rests in its remarkable brilliant coloring in the autumn, when each one of its large, leathery leaves takes on a glowing crimson color. It is quite hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

V. heterophylla. Strong-growing vine of fine appearance. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V., var. variegata. A native of Japan, valued for its ornamental foliage, as the leaves are marked with creamy white. 3-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

V. Labrusca (Fox Grape). A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with musty flavor. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

V. riparia (Frost Grape). A vigorous grower, with

VITIS, continued

bright green foliage; flowers are sweet-scented, and the small berries are purplish black with blue bloom; they ripen late and remain until after frost. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Wistaria Chinensis

Wistaria

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). May and August. The most popular Wistaria. Flowers in pale blue pendulous clusters. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

W., var. alba. White-flowered variety of the above. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

W. frutescens (Shrubby Wistaria). An American variety. Not so free as the Chinese form, but a rapid grower. Fragrant, pale blue flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

W. multijuga. A Japan variety, with dark purple racemes, which attain a length of from 2 to 3 feet. An extra-fine form; quite hardy. 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

W., var. alba. A pure white form, with equally long racemes. Both of these Japan varieties should be planted in any choice collection. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

W. multijuga. Tree form. \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 for 10.



Rose Department

The vast increase in the number of varieties of Roses in the past few years, many of which have no practical value in our climate, necessitates a careful selection in the interests of growers; besides, there are many varieties with different names which are quite similar. For these reasons we include in our lists only those kinds which are distinct and have been found to be reliable in our climate.

Planting and Care. Roses should be planted in the spring just as soon as the ground can be worked, or in the fall, when the wood has ripened and the leaves begin to drop. Tea Roses should be planted only in the spring when the danger of late frosts has passed. After planting in the fall, the earth should be hoed up around the crowns of the plants, and strawy litter thrown over them will serve to protect them. All budded Roses should be planted deeply, so that the junction of stock and scion may be at least 3 inches below the surface. If this is done, there will be little danger of "suckering," which is the only objection offered against budded Roses. We invariably secure better growth and better flowers on budded plants. Roses like stiff soil and the beds should be trenched or spaded 2 to 3 feet deep and thoroughly enriched with manure, which must not come in contact with the roots. A bed properly prepared will last for a number of years, especially if top-dressed every year with manure. Plant Roses deeply and firmly. Cut back all newly planted bushes to four or six buds. This is an important requirement. Prune each season in March, removing two-year-old wood and pruning down the previous season's new growth at least one-half. Cut back weak growth severely. Keep the soil of Rose beds stirred or forked over during the growing season.

INSECT REMEDIES. The best insecticide for Roses is tobacco soap and powdered hellebore dissolved together and syringed on first when the new leaves have barely formed, and again just before the buds open. Apply in the evening. One cake of soap and one pound of hellebore, dissolved in an ordinary wash-tub of water, will keep quite a large number of Rose plants free from thrip, rose slugs, and greenfly, and we know of no better or more practical method.

REMARKS. Roses are divided into a number of classes which overlap each other so as to make much confusion. We have tried here to classify according to hardiness and blooming qualities rather than by the regular classification. The Roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong, two-year plants, 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are the best. There are thousands of varieties of Roses grown and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

In describing Roses we have used the following letters to designate the class to which each sort belongs: **H.**, for Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant; **H. T.**, for Hybrid Tea; **H. C.**, for Hybrid Climber; **S.**, for Summer; **T.**, for Tea; **N.**, for Noisette; **H. N.**, for Hybrid Noisette; **H. Ch.**, for Hybrid China; **P.**, for Prairie.

BUSH ROSES

Under this head we classify all of the species—single-flowered and creeping forms. While the large-flowered hybrid perpetuals are deservedly popular, the Roses with single flowers are more in demand each year for garden planting and for grouping amidst other shrubs.

Rosa alba, or **nivea**. **M.** June. The open flower is fully expanded and regular in shape, the stamens forming a dense mass of color against the pure

white petals. The habit of growth is very vigorous and the plant quite hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. Alpina (Alpine Rose). **S.** July. Light green foliage and single, dark red flowers in great quantity. Scarlet hips. 50 cts.

R. blanda. **S.** May. A thornless variety. Oval, pale foliage, and large, bright rose-colored flowers; single. Scarce. 18 to 24 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

R. Carolina (Swamp Rose). **M.** June to September. The tall-growing wild rose, with single pink



GENEVA, NEW YORK



BUSH ROSES, continued

flowers. Its bright red fruit is very showy. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

R. lucida. S. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil. 18 to 24 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R., var. alba. D. This is a valuable new sort, with pure white flowers and green stems. 18 to 24 in., 40c. each, \$3 for 10.

R. multiflora. (Japan.) M. June. Its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally great numbers of small, scarlet hips all winter. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

R. nitida. S. Our highest-colored native species. Leaves small, glossy, finely serrate. Plant dwarf; flowers very bright pink. 15 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R. rubiginosa. L. The well-known Sweet Briar, with highly-scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

HYBRID SWEET BRIAR

Amy Robsart. A robust grower; free-blooming; produces deep red flowers.

Flora McIvor. Flowers large, pure white, blushed with rose. Perfect for cutting.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petal bright yellow. A free-blooming sort, deliciously perfumed.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn, passing to yellow in the center. A good grower and abundant bloomer. Very sweet-scented.

Lucy Bertram. A splendid variety, with deep crimson flowers. Free-blooming.

Meg Merrilies. Of robust habit; large foliage; produces freely large crimson flowers followed by numerous seed pods. One of the best.

40 cts. each, \$3 for 10

BUSH ROSES, continued

R. rubrifolia (Red-leaved Rose). M. August. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

R. rugosa. An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; does not attract insects; flowers single, red, fragrant, and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

R., var. alba. The habit and foliage are similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 24 to 30 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HYBRID RUGOSA

Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

Comte d'Eprenesnil. Choice double-flowered variety, with showy, lilac-violet flowers.

Conradi Ferdinand Meyer. This variety has attracted much attention on the part of visitors to our nurseries the past season. It is a strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly beset with prickles. The flower is clear silvery rose, very large and double; delightfully fragrant.

Mrs. Anthony Waterer. One of the best; bright crimson, semi-double and sweet-scented.

Mme. George Bruant. This is a very free-blooming white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

Rosa Zembla. This beautiful new Rose is a sport of the well-known Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. It is absolutely hardy, makes a fine bush and flowers as early as its parent. The well-shaped double flowers are pure white and very sweet-scented.



Rosa rugosa



HYBRID BUSH ROSES, continued

Prostrata (Trailing Rosa rugosa). This variety is a hybrid from the well-known Rosa Wichuraiana and Rosa rugosa. It has the foliage and blossom of the latter and the vigorous growth and habit of the former.

Roseaie de l'Hay. A new hybrid Rugosa of which we cannot speak too highly; a good grower; flowers very double; color carmine-cherry-red; it is a free-bloomer and exquisitely scented. A most desirable acquisition.

60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). 5 ft. July. Its large, single, bright rose-colored flowers being borne in such ample clusters as to overshadow all other flowering plants. Its vigorous habit adapts it to a fit association with strong-growing shrubbery, where it forms great masses of color at a rather dull period of the summer. It is entirely hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. spinosissima. D. A low-growing shrub, with spreading branches, densely beset with slender prickles and bristles; flowers are solitary, but very numerous along the stem; white to pink; June. 60c. each, \$5 for 10.

R. Wichuraiana (The Memorial Rose). Used extensively in cemeteries, for covering embankments and stonework; it creeps rapidly over the surface, forming a mat of dark green foliage; flowers are pure white, borne in clusters and fragrant. 2-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

Evergreen Gem. This variety is quite evergreen; its stems are long, branching, rich bronze-color; foliage bronze, closely matted; flowers produced singly on stems; yellow, buff in bud, opening almost white; perfectly double and quite fragrant.



Rosa Wichuraiana

Gardenia. A vigorous grower, with large green foliage; flowers are produced single, and when in bud are bright yellow, opening a cream-color, and about 3 inches in diameter; very fragrant.

Jersey Beauty. A strong-growing variety, with glossy and leathery foliage; flowers large, single, opening pale yellow, with clusters of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant. Most striking.

Manda's Triumph. A free grower, with good foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, nearly 2 inches in diameter; sweet-scented.

Pink Roamer. A single-flowered variety, blooming in clusters, closely arranged; flowers bright pink, with almost a white center, and fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, bluish-pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance; flowers double, soft light pink and fragrant.

2-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Noisette, Bourbon, Bengal or China and Tea

The following varieties we keep in stock, mostly in pots so that they can be shipped at any season. They can be planted at any time out-of-doors or they can remain in the pots for house culture and winter blooming. Any treatment that will keep them growing will favor an abundance of bloom. Varieties marked (†) are usually hardy in the open ground in this section if suitably protected in winter.

BENGAL, or CHINA ROSE. A native of China. Of moderate branching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They are not very hardy, but with protection are valuable on account of the profusion of crimson buds which such sorts as Agrippina produce.

BOURBON. A hybrid of Bengal and Damask Roses. Quite hardy. Foliage dark and lustrous; habit vigorous; flowers are generally of light shades.

NOISETTE. Quite hardy. Flowers in small clusters and blooms freely throughout the season.

TEA. Native of China. Flowers valuable because of the beautiful buds. See Catherine Mermet. Perle des Jardines, etc.

35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

†**Agrippina.** Bengal. Velvet-crimson, moderately double; fine buds.

†**Appoline.** Bourbon. Rosy pink, large cupped flowers.

Bon Silene. T. An old Rose, but unsurpassed for beauty of its buds. Light rose, sometimes rosy crimson.

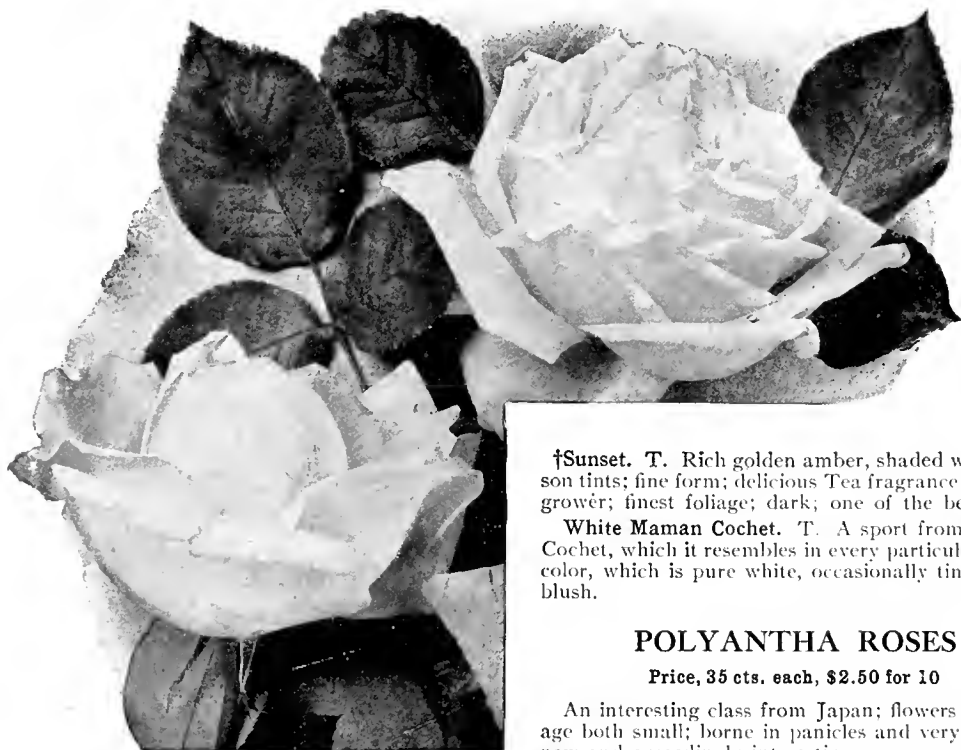
Bride. T. Pure white; large; fine. Very fragrant.

Bridesmaid. T. Pink rich color.

Catherine Mermet. T. Bright flesh-color, with silvery lustre; large, double and very fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Bengal. Crimson bud, changing light as it opens.

Golden Gate. T. The flowers are extra large and finely formed, with broad petals of lasting substance; buds long and pointed; color creamy white, delicately tinged golden yellow and rose.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

EVERBLOOMING ROSES, continued

†**Gloire de Dijon.** Ch.T. Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full and globular; hardiest of Teas.

†**Hermosa.** Bright rose, flat form, very double; a constant bloomer and quite hardy.

†**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** H.T. Delicate creamy white; free-blooming; quite hardy.

†**Mme. Lombard.** T. A good bedding Rose; full flowers, very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, beautifully shaded with carmine. Vigorous habit of growth; free and constant bloomer.

Maman Cochet. T. Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shaded with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free-flowering.

†**Marechal Niel.** N. Deep yellow, very large, very fragrant. The finest of Roses succeed well only with the best of care under glass.

Meteor. H.T. Dark, velvety crimson; constant bloomer; vigorous.

Papa Gontier. T. Cherry-red and glowing crimson; large size; constant bloomer; a fine Rose for all purposes.

†**Perte des Jardins.** T. Canary-yellow; large, full, fragrant; foliage dark, glaucous and shiny. One of the best.

Safrano. T. Saffron and apricot-yellow; large, semi-double; fine bud.

†**Souvenir de Malmaison.** B. Flesh, shaded with fawn; flat, full, very fine foliage; one of the best.

†**Sunset.** T. Rich golden amber, shaded with crimson tints; fine form; delicious Tea fragrance; a strong grower; finest foliage; dark; one of the best.

White Maman Cochet. T. A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Price, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

An interesting class from Japan; flowers and foliage both small; borne in panicles and very distinct; new and exceedingly interesting.

†**Cecil Brunner.** Salmon-pink, with deeper salmon center; fine in bud and beautiful when open.

†**Clothilde Soupert.** Pearly white, but variable, the same plant often producing red and white blooms; free bloomer and constant.

†**Mosella.** This is a beautiful Rose, with well-formed, very double, camellia-like flowers, borne in clusters of two to five; the petals are white at the outside, with a yellow ground, and the center is a yellowish rose-color.

†**Pink Soupert.** Beautiful lively pink; a great and constant bloomer, and one of the best bedding Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual, or Hybrid Remontant Roses, and Other Hardy Varieties

The following Roses are no such constant bloomers as are described in the foregoing list, but they possess the merit of great hardiness, free habits of growth, and are such as will stand out of doors in beds with slight covering in winter. The growth of each year should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds and the soil well forked after rich manuring.

Strong field-grown plants, 40 cts. each; \$3 per 10; \$20 per 100

Abel Carriere. H. Velvety crimson, with fiery center; large, full flowers; fragrant; short wood, sharp, red spines; shows traces of Bourbon blood.

Alfred Colomb. H. Cherry-red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

American Beauty. H. Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; most desirable variety for forcing under glass.

Anne de Diesbach. H. Brilliant crimson; a superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baron de Bonstetten. H. Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant; very double.

Baroness Rothschild. H. Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal. H. Delicate flesh-color; fine form; a strong grower and one of the best.

Charles Lefebvre. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose.

Coquette des Blancches. H.N. White; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty; slightly fragrant; blooms in large clusters.

Duke of Albany. H. Vivid crimson when first opening, becoming darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full.

Countess of Oxford. H. Carmine-red, tinged with lilac; fades quickly; flowers very large and full.

Captain Christy. H.N. A very beautiful flesh-colored Rose.

Clio. H. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous, handsome foliage.

Coquette des Alpes. H.N. White, slightly shaded with pink; medium size; a profuse and constant bloomer; very full and fragrant; of the finest white Perpetual Rose.

Duke of Edinburgh. H. Bright crimson, large double flowers; slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.

Duke of Connaught. H. Rosy crimson, large, full, well formed, good in bud; almost without fragrance; the buds do not always open.

Earl of Dufferin. H. New. One of the finest Roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed; vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark Roses.

Eclair. Fiery red; large and handsome, in the way of Charles Lefebvre.

Fisher Holmes. H. One of the choicest of Perpetual Roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

Francois Levet. H. Cherry-red; medium size, well formed; very free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. Flowers are very large, beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced and one of the best novelties of recent years.

Gruss an Teplitz. Color scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage; especially valuable as a bedding Rose.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. H. White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance.

Gloire de Margottin. H. Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; a fragrant, vigorous and free-flowering variety.

General Jacqueminot. H. Brilliant crimson; large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown; of fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

Jules Margottin. H. Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and free.

John Hopper. H. Bright rose, with carmine center semi-globular, free bloomer.

Killarney. H.T. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink flowers; large buds, long and pointed; blooms profusely throughout the season.

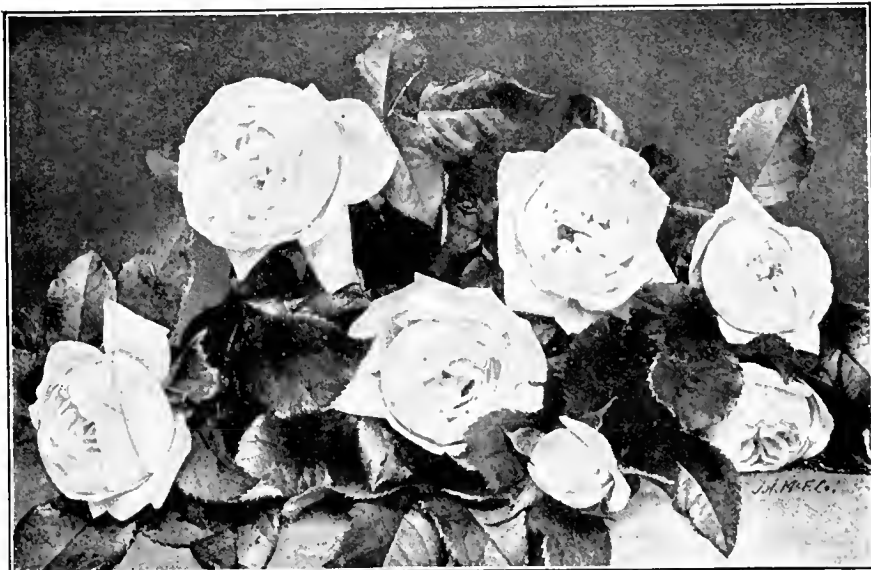
Lady Helen Stewart. H. New. Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems; highly perfumed, distinct and fair.

La France. H.T. Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer.

†**La Reine.** H. Brilliant glossy rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful Rose.



Gruss an Teplitz



Margaret Dickson

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Leopold Premier. H. Dark rich crimson; a fine large Rose, very full and sweet; free bloomer; very beautiful and valuable.

Louis Van Houtte. H. Crimson-maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson Roses.

Madame Plantier. H.C. Pure white; above medium size, full; produces in great abundance early in the season; one of the best white Roses; hardy; suitable for cemetery planting.

Merveille de Lyon. H.P. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double and of a beautiful cup shape. Same habit as Baroness Rothschild, but larger.

Magna Charta. H.C. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage; a free bloomer.

Marchioness of Dufferin. H. New. Very large and beautiful; rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals, which are relaxed; a vigorous grower.

Marchioness of Downshire. H. New. Color beautiful satin pink, shaded with rose; flowers large and full; petals of great substance; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry. H. New. Flowers of great size, perfectly formed on stout stems; color ivory-white; free blooming and highly perfumed.

Marchioness of Lorne. H. New. Rich and fulgent rose-color, shaded with vivid carmine; large, full, cupped; buds long and handsome; remarkable for its perpetual habit.

Marguerite de St. Amade. H. New. Bright rose-color; very free blooming and one of the most beautiful of the newer varieties.

Maurice Bernardin. H. Bright crimson; large, moderately full; a good free-flowering Rose, generally coming in clusters. One of the most prolific of the crimson sorts.

Mabel Morrison. White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often

pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Caroline Testout. Flowers large and double; color clear bright rose, very sweet, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit; very free flowering; one of the best Roses.

Margaret Dickson. H. Pure white; fine form, very large; a strong grower and a free bloomer. Flowers set in a whorl of leaves. One of the best new Roses.

Marie Bauman. H. Bright carmine-red; large and full.

Marshall P. Wilder. H. Color cherry-carmine, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant and a free bloomer; a vigorous grower and hardy. Continues to bloom long after Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom; a superb Rose.

Mrs. John Laing. H. One of the finest Roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood. H. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. H. A magnificent pink Rose; very large and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy La France, which it resembles.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. H. New. Deep rosy pink, outer petals pale flesh, base of petals cream; large and perfect form; a constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

Paul Neyron. H. This magnificent Rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full; of a beautiful deep rose-color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

Perle des Blanches. H.N. White; fine form.

Pierre Notting. H. Deep crimson, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full; one of the finest dark Roses.



Soleil d'Or

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Persian Yellow. Deep, bright yellow; small, but handsome; double; a very early bloomer and a fine, hardy yellow Rose; foliage bright and showy.

Pius IX. H. Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H. Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. One of the darkest Roses.

Prof. Koch. H. Almost black; velvety; a free grower and fine bloomer.

Soleil d'Or. A unique Rose. Flowers are large, full and globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. The color stands the sun well.

Ulrich Brunner. H. A superb Rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color rich, glowing cherry, lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier. H. Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid Rose.

Vick's Caprice. H. Large; pink, striped and dashed with carmine and white; is a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

White Baroness. H. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Unlike Mabel Morrison, this is quite as full a Rose as the parent, and is pure white; in other respects, as vigor of growth, etc., it is identical with Baroness Rothschild.

MOSS ROSES

This class of Roses is grown mostly for the beautiful mossy buds. They require close pruning and high culture.

40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100

Blanche Moreau. Flowers pure white; large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Crested. Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Henry Martin. Fine rosy red; large, full and globular; fragrant and mossy.

Princess Adelaide. A vigorous grower; pale rose; of medium size and good form.

Perpetual White. Pure white and very mossy bud.

Salet. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

White Moss. M. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; very mossy bud.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Price, except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100

Baltimore Belle. P. Pale blush, nearly white; double; a strong grower; very hardy; the best of its class.

Carmine Pillar. Single Rose, the flower from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; of the brightest possible rosy carmine; produced very abundantly. 50 cts.

Crimson Rambler. Japanese. This wonderful Rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, and it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running Rose, it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson double flowers which remain on a long time.

Dawson. Hardy; vigorous; tendency to climb high. Flowers in clusters, similar to the Rosa multiflora. They are of a deep pink color and quite full; very fragrant.

Debutante. New Rambler Rose. This makes shoots 8 to 12 feet, with trailing habit. Flowers in clusters; color soft pink; deliciously scented. Leaves are almost evergreen. It flowers from September until frost. \$1.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new climbing Rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are very double, of good size and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty, the clusters being borne in racemes of three to five, thus often making a group containing fifty to sixty blossoms upon a single small branch. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; the color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweetly scented.

Gem of the Prairie. P. Carmine-crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross Hybrid between Madame Laflay and Queen of the Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. P. Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large clusters; not so hardy as others.

Lady Gay. The introducers say this Rose is far superior to Crimson Rambler, of which it is a seedling and which it closely resembles in habit of bloom and vigor of growth. The flowers—in large loose clusters—are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of soft white flowers,

**HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued**

cherry-pink buds and deep green of the foliage, is indeed charming. It is perfectly hardy and unsurpassed for climbing work. 75 cts.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosyne*). Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, with which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Queen of the Prairie. P. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Psyche. A new Rambler, in habit like the Crimson Rambler, color white, suffused with salmon-rose and pink, with yellow base to petals.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double and of a light crimson color.

Rubin. Resembles Crimson Rambler, but has large flowers of a deep red or ruby color. Very attractive.

Sweetheart. The flowers are very double; large, white, with reverse of petals pink. Growth of the plant prostrate and vigorous. For covering banks and rocks this Rose is unique. Sweetly scented. \$1.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, and very fragrant.

Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters; vigorous grower.

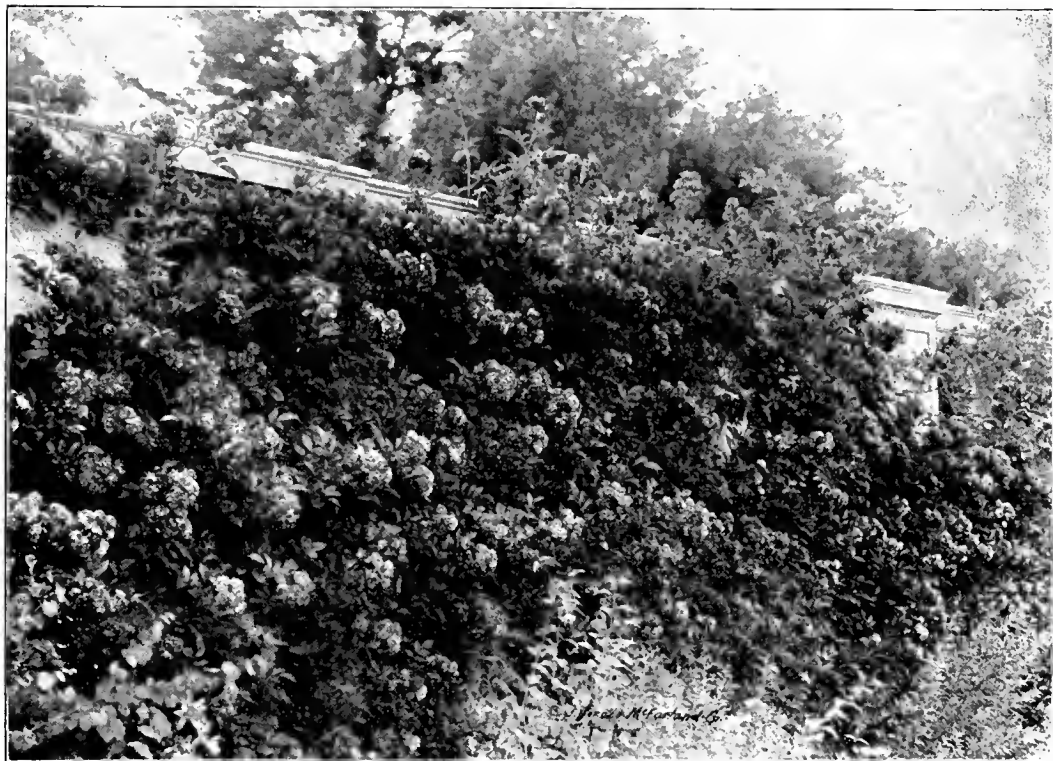
Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*). A new hardy climbing Rose of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full; sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.

BABY RAMBLERS

Mad. Norbert Levavasseur. The new Dwarf Crimson Rambler. This new Rose has been the sensation of Europe and America during the last year. It is practically a new "pocket edition" of the Crimson Rambler. Blooms every day the year round indoors, and all summer out-of-doors. 50 cts.

Anna Muller. The new Dwarf Pink Rambler. A cross between the Crimson Rambler and George Pernet. In growth, similar to Baby Rambler. The flowers are brilliant rose and measure about 2 inches across. Semi-double. Blooms from June until frost. 50 cts.

Novæ Angliæ. The new Dwarf White Rambler. Of our own introduction. In habit of growth and blooming qualities it has all the characteristics of the famous Baby Rambler. The miniature flowers are produced in great numbers, are pure white and double. A continuous bloomer. 50 cts.



Crimson Rambler Roses



Herbaceous Department

HARDY PERENNIALS

The fashion of "ribbon" or "bedding out" gardening is largely a thing of the past. In its place we now find more permanent and varied forms which do away with the expense and annoyance yearly entailed by the process of filling garden beds with tender flowering and foliage plants which are destroyed by early frosts. The charm of a garden of hardy plants rests in the constant change and successional variety which develops new interest, and enables the possessor each day to find some new feature of form and beauty. By consulting our lists, one can, by making judicious selections, stock the garden or border with plants which will afford a profusion and succession of bloom from early spring until late in the autumn.

FORMAL GARDEN DESIGNS

We shall be pleased to furnish outlined plans to any of our customers for the best and most effective arrangements of beds of herbaceous perennials, according to the space at command, and the number of plants desired, and also give information as to the best method of construction and planting. The plans we furnish are studied with a view of creating permanent results, together with artistic effects, from every standpoint of grouping or of color combination. Send us a sketch showing size and shape of plot, and we will make suggestions free of any charge. If a visit is desired, we will gladly send our representative who is capable of giving expert advice on all details connected with garden-making.

OUR COLLECTION

Our herbaceous plant collection covers several acres and is one of the largest and most complete in America. We send out only strong plants from the open ground. We omit from our lists many very handsome and desirable perennials which, in our northern states, will not survive severe winters without extraordinary care and protection. Unless a plant is hardy in all seasons, we doubt its value for general culture.

Acanthus · Bear's Breech

A distinct class of plants, with strong, broad, leathery foliage, and noticeable for the numerous spikes of flowers they produce.

Acanthus latifolius. 4 ft. Flowers in tall spikes; purple. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. mollis. 3 ft. July and August. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Achillea · Yarrow

These plants are of easy cultivation, and are ornamental both in foliage and flower.

Achillea Ægyptica. 20 in. July to September. Flat heads of yellow flowers, and silvery fern-like foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. Eupaterium. 4 ft. July to September. Most showy, deeply cut green leaves and broad, flat heads of yellow flowers; excellent. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

ACHILLEA, continued

A. ptarmica flora plena. 18 in. One of the most useful of our border perennials; erect stems, terminating with pure white flowers, and exceedingly double; for cutting purposes it is invaluable. June to September. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

A. Mongolica. 1½ to 2 ft. July to September. Large, attractive heads of white flowers. Fine. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

A., var. *The Pearl*. 1½ to 2½ ft. Larger and finer than the preceding. One of the best for cutting. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 for 100.

A. tomentosa. 8 in. June to September. A neat-growing, creeping evergreen, with bright yellow flowers about 8 inches high; useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. millefolium roseum. 18 in. July to October. Elegant, finely divided foliage and showy, broad, flat heads of reddish pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Aconitum • Monkshood

A stately group of plants for the wild garden, shrubby borders, and in shady spots, where they do well. 3 to 5 feet high, producing large spikes of blue, white, purple and yellow flowers not unlike the delphiniums.

Aconitum autumnale. 4 ft. October. Deep blue flowers in showy clusters. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. Napellus. 3½ ft. June to September. Flowers dark blue. Fine. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. uncinatum. 4 ft. July and August. Dark purple flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Acorus • Sweet-Flag

Though doing well in dry soil, they can be treated as aquatics and are showy.

Acorus calamus. 2 ft. Flowers insignificant; foliage erect and rush-like. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A., var. variegata. 2 ft. Striped with green and gold. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Ægopodium podagraria variegatum. 8 to 12 in. Well-known foliage plant. Makes mats of white-margined foliage. Useful in old-fashioned gardens. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Adonis • Spring Adonis

One of the brightest and earliest of spring-flowering perennials; very dwarf and compact, with finely cut foliage. Flowers large and clear yellow.

Adonis vernalis. 1 ft. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Æthionema • Candytuft

Elegant creeping evergreen plants, showy in bloom and valuable in front of borders. Well adapted to light soil.

Æthionema grandiflorum. 1 ft. June and July. Of dwarf habit, bearing freely lilac flowers and light glaucous foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Agrostemma • Rose Campion

Of easy cultivation. Foliage oval and light gray, with abundance of flowers. Excellent and showy plants for borders.

Agrostemma coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Single white flowers. 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. Flos-Jovis. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Forms a pretty, symmetrical bush, having soft, downy foliage and clustered heads of bright rose-colored flowers continuing in blossom for a long time. A first-class plant for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Aira • Hair Grass

Aira cœrulea variegata. 18 in. Elegantly variegated green and gold foliage. A compact-growing plant, well adapted for edgings of borders and in any soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Ajuga • Bugle

Charming dwarf plants. Excellent for rock-work. Foliage dark and glossy.

Ajuga Genevensis. 6 in. May. Forms mats of vivid blue flowers; very showy and fine. Thrives in any location. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. reptans. 3 to 4 in. May. Same habit. Purple-spiked flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Allium

These beautiful bulbous plants should be planted in the fall. They have grassy foliage and the flowers are borne on long spikes in umbels. Very showy and of easy cultivation.

Allium azureum. 18 in. June and July. Amethyst-blue flowers, in globular heads. Very fine. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. cernuum. 18 in. July and August. Nodding heads of rosy purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. moly. 12 in. May. Elegant golden yellow flowers. Very effective; fine in masses. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Alstroemeria • Peruvian Lily

A lovely group of tuberous-rooted plants, producing flowers of great brilliancy of almost every shade of color. For cutting they are invaluable. They grow freely in a warm, dry border protected during severe weather, where they soon form grand clumps.

Alstroemeria aurantiaca. 2 to 3 ft. July to September. Very showy, with bright orange-colored flowers in umbels. A really first-class cutting plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Althea • Hollyhock

The revival of this plant in popular favor is a good indication of the change in taste which is setting in in favor of hardy plants. These are well adapted for growth at the rear of garden beds, and for creating effects where tall, showy and withal graceful plants are needed. We offer both double and single sorts in the widest range of color, from white to almost black. Double varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100; single varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

FRINGED (ALLEGHANY) HOLLYHOCK

We have a limited stock of this unique variety. The semi-double flowers are charmingly fringed, and possess odd tints peculiar to this variety only. They are superior to all others. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Alyssum • Madwort

Dwarf plants with soft grayish foliage and yellow flowers, and well adapted for edgings to borders or rockeries, and in dry soil.

Alyssum Gemonense. 1 ft. April and May. Of shrubby habit. Lemon-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. saxatile compactum. 1 ft. April to June. Broad velvety gray foliage, surmounted by elegant, small, fragrant yellow flowers, in heads. A choice plant and indispensable. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Amaryllis

In this family we have but one absolutely hardy variety, which is *A. Halli*, a form of *A. Belladonna*. This has broad foliage which is made in the spring, followed in August by the strong flower stem, which bears about eight immense trumpet-shaped blossoms of a soft pink color. Altogether it is one of the most remarkable hardy plants, but it is very scarce. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.



Amsonia

Amsonia Tabernæmontana. 2 ft. June. Willowy foliage and dense spikes of bright blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Anchusa · Alkanet

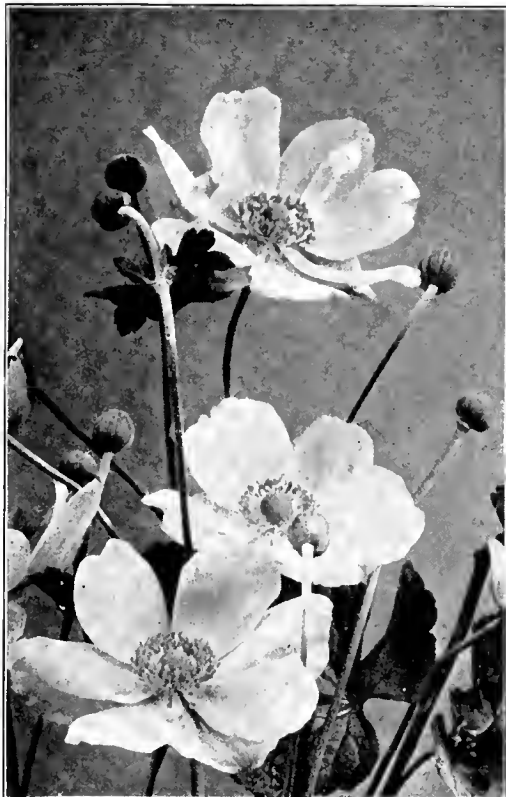
Anchusa Italica. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. Bearing all summer panicles of clear, sky-blue flowers similar to the Forget-me-not. A very useful perennial. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Anemone · Windflower

Under this head are included some of the most charming of hardy plants, which afford bloom from early spring until the first frost of winter.

Anemone Japonica. 3 to 4 ft. September until frost. No garden is complete without this and its companion, the white form. It is of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage, and the flowers of a pinkish red are freely produced on long stems, and are of great merit for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. alba (Honorine Jobert). September to November. Pure, large white flowers with yellow stamens. The latest-flowering perennial we have except the Hellebore, and equalled by but few hardy plants. This and the red form ought to be well protected by a heavy mulching of leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Anemone Japonica

A., var. Lady Ardilaun. A very robust form of the latter. Foliage massive and plant hardier. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. patens Nuttalliana (American Pasque Flower). 10 in. April. Large, cup-shaped lilac flowers; finely cut foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. Pennsylvanica. 15 in. June and July. White, cup-shaped flowers an inch across. One of the best of our native Anemones, and adapted to shady positions 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. Prince Henry. Very double, rich pink flowers, exquisitely formed and freely produced. Most distinct from all other varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. pulsatilla (The Pasque Flower). 9 in. April and May. One of the prettiest of British plants. Admirably adapted either for rock-work or the open border. The flowers are of a deep purple, clothed on the exterior with long, silky hairs. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. Queen Charlotte. 2 to 3 ft. The finest of all Anemones. It blooms much earlier than the old varieties, and the flowers are not spoiled by the early frosts, an evil quite common to the older varieties. It is also much hardier, and does not die out by winter-killing, while the flowers are beyond comparison with the type. They are fully 4 inches across, and of the most delightful shade of La France pink, lasting a long time when cut, as they are of great substance. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

A. sylvestris. 1 to 1½ ft. April to July. Large, white flowers and fine foliage. Good in border or partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. Whirlwind. 3 to 4 ft. A semi-double white form very much harder than any of the others. In habit the plant is like the well-known White Japan Anemone,—the same strong growth and healthy foliage, and perhaps even more abundantly blooming. The flowers, which are 2½ to 3 inches across, have several rows of white sepals, and the blooms last much longer than those of the single variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Anthemis · Chamomile

Of easy cultivation. It is a profuse bloomer, with good foliage. The best of the group is—

Anthemis tinctoria. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Flowers deep lemon-yellow. Excellent for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. Kelwayii. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Deeper yellow flowers and fine foliage. A choice plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Anthericum · St. Bruno's Lily

A splendid and showy perennial. Rarely grown. We offer the true

Anthericum liliastrum major. This is a gigantic form of the type, bearing spikes of pure white flowers about 2 feet in height, issuing from tufts of long, narrow, grass-like foliage. The flowers are about 2 inches in length, and exceedingly fragrant; one of the most beautiful of our late spring-flowering perennials. No collection can afford to be without it. It is perfectly hardy. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

Apios · Ground Nut

Apios tuberosa. July and August. A native climber of vigorous habit and adapted to the rapid covering of bare, unsightly places. Flowers fragrant, of curious combination of chocolate and red tints. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Aquilegia • Columbine

One of the most deservedly popular groups of hardy plants, and one in which every variety has an individual grace and beauty which never fails to elicit admiration. Besides the types described below, there are many hybrid seedlings, all of which are exceptionally fine and distinct, and which we can offer in quantity.

Aquilegia Canadensis. 1 to 1½ ft. April to June. The wild Honeysuckle. Scarlet and yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). 1 ft. April to July. An elegant erect bush about 1 foot in height, composed of handsome, much-divided foliage and large, erect, soft violet-blue flowers with white petals; grows freely in any light, sandy soil and can be highly recommended. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. chrysantha. 3 ft. May to August. Numerous golden yellow flowers, with long, slender spurs; one of the most distinct of this family; fragrant and showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. formosa, or Californica. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. A distinct form; sepals and petals yellowish, tinged orange and orange-red spurs; foliage broad and ornamental. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. hybrida. This is a strain of almost unparalleled beauty; it is a cross between *A. cærulea* and *A. chrysantha*, having similar-shaped flowers, but much larger than either of the parent species and very distinct in color, varying in almost every shade imaginable from creamy white to intense blue and rosy purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. glandulosa. 12 in. April and May. A Siberian species and one of the most exquisite of all hardy perennials. Flowers large, of a rich deep blue, with a pure white corolla, rendering the plant very conspicuous. Likes well-drained soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. Skinnerii. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. A magnificent species with crimson sepals, lined with light green and light green petals, and long, straight crimson spurs. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. vulgaris. 1½ to 2 ft. April to June. A variable species, with flowers in all shades of blue, white, red and purple; of strong, vigorous habit of growth. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. alba (Munstead White). 2 to 3 ft. April to June. Large, pure white flowers. Of great value for cutting, and most showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A., var. flora plena. 1 to 1½ ft. May to July. Double flowers in various shades. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Arabis • Rock Cress

Dwarf, free-flowering plants, suitable for rock-work and well-drained localities.

Arabis albid. 6 to 9 in. April and May. Fragrant white flowers borne in great profusion. One of the finest spring flowers offered. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. alpina flora plena. An extra-double form of Rock Cress. Low growth, suitable either for the rockery or the border, and covered with fine racemes of pure white double flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. lucida variegata. The prettiest of the variegated Rock Cresses. It is adapted to rock-work and thrives best in open, sandy, and yet moist, soil, where its yellow variegation is very effective. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.



Aquilegia chrysantha

Arenaria • Sandwort

Dwarf alpine with tufted foliage, small but showy. Of easy culture.

Arenaria Balearica. Moss-like foliage, studded with pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. cæspitosa. 1 in. Coarser foliage and white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Armeria • Sea Pink

A group of gigantic Thrifts, producing from a crowded tuft of leaves heads of large flowers, which are produced in great abundance. They can be highly recommended for rock-work or border and are worthy of a place in the most select collection.

Armeria cephalotes rubra. 12 to 18 in. June. Handsome deep rose or crimson flowers arranged in a close globular head on a long stem. Dark green, evergreen foliage in a close tuft about 6 inches high. A first-class perennial, of easy culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. maritima (Cushion Pink). 3 to 6 in. May and June. Grass-like foliage, with fine purple flowers. Valuable for edging and front borders. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. alba. Pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A., var. Lauchiana. 3 to 6 in. April to June. Vivid crimson flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. formosa. A fine variety with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Artemisia • Wormwood

Of more value for their foliage than for blooming purposes.

Artemisia Canadensis. A low, half-trailing species, with bluish green foliage, much like *A. frigida*, and of



Hardy Asters

ARTEMISIA, continued

great value to cover dry, ledgy places where few things can be made to grow. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. dracunculus (Tarragon). Bushy habit, with foliage of aromatic scent. Used for flavoring. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. frigida (Small Southernwood). A beautiful, low, silky-leaved plant, with whitish, fern-like foliage and a pleasant fragrance. Fine for planting in dry or rocky places. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. Stelleriana (Old Woman). 2 ft. Finely cut, silvery foliage. A good edging plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Arundo • Reed Grass

These are especially ornamental planted in clumps in any position where their gigantic reed-like foliage gives a sub-tropical effect to the landscape. They require a heavy mulching in the winter.

Arundo donax. 10 ft. Deep green stems and foliage of graceful habit. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A., var. variegata. A distinctly variegated form of bold effect, its beautiful golden and green foliage being most admirably shown by the habit of the plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. macrophylla glauca. A remarkably strong-growing variety, attaining a height of 15 ft., with foliage $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide. The leaves are of a dark glossy green on the upper surface and of a glaucous color underneath. It forms more majestic-looking plants than *A. donax*. 25 cts.

Asclepias • Milkweed

Desirable border plants with ornamental foliage and numerous heads of handsome flowers. *A. tuberosa* is one of the showiest and finest perennials grown, while the other varieties mentioned are also worthy of border cultivation.

Asclepias incarnata pulchra. 3 to 4 ft. July. Show heads of red or purplish red flowers, showing to advantage against the broad, oval, dark green foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS, continued

A. quadrifolia. 2 ft. July. Fragrant white flowers, in close, compact heads. Very effective. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly-weed). $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. July and August. Without question one of the finest of hardy plants, with large heads of brilliant orange-colored flowers of most showy appearance. Of easy culture, and should not fail to be in everyone's garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Asphodeline • Asphodel

Asphodeline luteus. 3 ft. June and July. A good perennial, with grassy foliage and strong flower spikes, bearing fragrant yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Hardy Asters • Michaelmas Daisies

In this class are some of the most showy as well as really beautiful and interesting flowering plants in cultivation. All are quite hardy, graceful in habit, and bear such profusion of flowers that they are invaluable in the garden, especially as they blossom when the scarcity of hardy flowers is most marked.

Aster alpinus. 9 in. May to July. Bright purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. amellus Bessarabicus. 2 ft. August. Rich purplish blue flowers with orange center; one of the finest. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. Chapmanii. 4 to 5 ft. September. Numerous heads of small flowers of a light clear blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. ericoides. 3 ft. White, with yellow center; flowers in October; small, but very elegant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. grandiflorus. A splendid form of the popular late-blooming Asters, and the finest of all of them. The flowers, about 2 inches across, are of a beautiful violet-blue, most effective in autumn, when such flowers are scarce. It is one of the latest to flower. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

**HARDY ASTERS. continued**

A. horizontalis. Numerous branching stems, smothered with red and white flowers; pretty, neat habit. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. hybridus nanus. 18 in. A neat variety, and smothered with bright pink and white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A. Lady Trevellyn. 4 ft. Immense heads of white flowers with yellow center. Most conspicuous and ornamental. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. longifolius formosus. 3 ft. October. A dwarf-growing variety, which is a cloud of very large, bright rose-colored blossoms; a superb Aster. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. Madonna. The best white Aster in cultivation; very floriferous. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. multiflorus. 3 ft. Small, white flowers in multitude. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

A., Mrs. W. F. Raynor. A fine red color; large flowers; the best of recent introduction. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

A. Novæ Angliæ. 4 ft. August and September. Our grandest American species, with thousands of big violet-purple blossoms; a grand Aster. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. roseus. 4 ft. A most charming variety of the above, with all shades of rose and crimson. The most magnificent of all hardy Asters. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A. Townshendii. It is one of the finest of the race; a really grand and beautiful Aster, and one which should be grown in every collection. It is perfectly hardy, free-flowering, growing 2½ feet, producing masses of large, purplish blue flowers with orange-yellow centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., W. F. Burbidge. Large, soft, heliotrope-colored flowers, produced in massive sprays. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Astilbe. See Spirea

Aubrietia • Rock Cress

A pretty dwarf species, forming broad mats of silvery foliage, and one of the brightest and freest-flowering plants of early spring. They are adapted to rockwork or open border.

Aubrietia deltoidea. 2 to 10 in. April and May. Flowers purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A., var. Græca. 2 to 10 in. April and May. A strong, compact form, with light purple flowers. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

A., var. Leichtlinii. 2 to 10 in. April and May. Vivid carmine flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Baptisia • False Indigo

Baptisia australis. 3 ft. June and July. Easily grown, adapted to any garden soil, and quite compact and showy. Long racemes of dark blue flowers. One of the best and most beautiful of hardy plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Betonica

Betonica rosea superba. Very sturdy plant; rose-colored flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Bellis • English Daisy

Bellis perennis. 6 in. April to June. Red, white and pink; double. Very popular spring flowers. The handsome double-flowered varieties are very effective plants and suitable for edging. 10 cts. each, 60c. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Bocconia • Tree Celandine

Bocconia cordata. August. This is one of the most tropical-looking of all our hardy plants. The foliage is broad and glaucous. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, terminating in a great spike of whitish flowers, and grows in grass or any wild spot. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Boltonia • False Chamomile

A plant of vigorous habit.

Boltonia asteroides. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. One of the finest of late-flowering perennials; aster-like flowers in quantity. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

B. latisquama. 4 ft. August and September. Flowers clear lavender-lilac. We consider it one of the most beautiful hardy plants grown. It is valuable in any situation, growing vigorously in any soil, and for cutting purposes it is unsurpassed. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Brunella

Brunella Pyrenaica. 8 in. June to August. In well-drained spots forms a thick carpet of foliage, with spikes of fine purple flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Bupthalmum • Ox-eye

Bupthalmum salicifolium. 1½ ft. June and July. A good garden plant, showy and well adapted for cutting. Of compact habit, surmounted by large, clear yellow flowers in profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Calimeris

Calimeris incisa. 1 ft. July and September. Does well in any soil. Purple flowers with yellow centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Callirhoe • Poppy-Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. 1 ft. June to September. A trailing plant of vigorous growth, with large, rich, violet-crimson flowers during the entire latter part of summer. The foliage is good and the entire plant is distinct and showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Campanula • Bluebells

A most elegant and useful species, free-flowering and neat in habit, and embracing some of the most popular of hardy plants. The varieties range from dwarf habit to those of taller growth. Our collection of these embraces about every variety worthy of cultivation.

Campanula Carpatica. 9 in. June to September. This forms neat, compact tufts, covered with large, erect blue flowers; useful as an edging, bedding or border plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.



CAMPANULA, continued

C., var. **alba**. 9 in. June to September. Similar to above, but with pure white flowers. Both of these can be highly recommended. 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10.

C., var. **turbinata**. 6 to 12 in. Flowers deep purple, nearly 2 inches in diameter. A more dwarf form than the type and equally as desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. glomerata Dahurica. 2 ft. July and August. A very desirable plant, invaluable for cutting or for the decoration of the flower border. Clusters of flowers in the axils of the leaves and terminating with large heads of rich deep purple. One of the finest hardy plants in cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C. latifolia. 3 ft. June and July. Broad foliage and deep purple or blue flowers of tubular shape. A fine border plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. macrantha. June and July. As a strong-growing border plant there are few to equal this. It forms an erect, pyramidal bush from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing large, purplish-blue flowers nearly as large as the old Canterbury Bell. It grows freely in any soil, and can be highly recommended. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

C. media (Canterbury Bell). Biennial, 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue, white and rose; corolla very large and bell-shaped; bright and attractive. Separate colors, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. nobilis. 2 ft. June and July. Creamy white, pendent flowers, tinted chocolate. Broad foliage. A fine plant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C. persicæfolia. 3 ft. June and July. Broad, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower spike. A good border plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

C., var. **alba**. 1½ to 3 ft. June and July. A pure white form of above. Very fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C., var. **alba plena**. Double white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C., var. **Mørheimi**. 1½ to 2 ft. June and July. This peach-leaved Campanula is the finest double white bell-flower grown. The flowers are produced freely and resemble a double white rose, so perfectly are they formed. They are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. It is another deserving subject for the hardy perennial garden. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Campanula). July and August. A noble plant for back of the herbaceous border, forming a pyramid composed of numerous stems 4 to 5 feet in height, each stem being crowded with large, blue, salver-like flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

C. rotundifolia (Scotch Bluebell). 1 ft. June to August. Light blue, trumpet-shaped flowers. A fine rock plant in a damp situation. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. Van Houttei. 2 ft. July and August. One of the finest, with large, dark blue bell-shaped flowers in profusion. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Cassia · Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. A showy, valuable plant; easily grown, even on poor soil. Very ornamental foliage, and immense heads of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Catananche

Catananche cœrulea. 2 ft. July and August. Pretty, deep blue flowers. Prefers an open, sunny spot. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Cedronella · Balm of Gilead

Cedronella cana. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Spikes of showy purple or crimson flowers and aromatic foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Centaurea · Centaury

An attractive and interesting class of plants, easily grown, and good for cutting, the bloom period being September.

Centaurea calocephala. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Large, dark maroon, globular flowers on long stems, borne in profusion and succession. One of the best border plants offered. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. macrocephala. 3 ft. July to September. Tall habit, fine foliage, and terminal stems of deep yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. montana. 20 in. June to September. Showy, large purple flowers; fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C., var. **alba**. 9 to 15 in. May to July. Pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C., var. **rosea**. 12 to 20 in. May to July. Bright red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Centranthus · Valerian

Showy border plants adapted to any good soil and producing handsome red or white flowers in showy spikes.

Centranthus ruber (Red Valerian). 2 ft. June to August. Showy crimson spikes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C., var. **alba**. 1 to 3 ft. June and July. A fine white form. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Cerastium · Mouse-Ear Chickweed

Low-growing perennials with glossy foliage. Useful for forming clumps of spreading verdure in dry spots or banks.

Cerastium Bierbesteinii. 6 in. July. Broad, silvery foliage and pure white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C. Boissierii. 10 to 12 in. June. Varying from the above, but with same characteristics. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. tomentosum. 4 in. June. The best of the family, the silvery foliage and white flowers being quite distinct. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Chelone · Turtle-Head

Good garden plants and showy in flower, the foliage also being broad and glossy.

Chelone obliqua. 2 ft. August. Rosy purple flowers; showy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C., var. **alba**. 2 ft. August. Similar to above, but with white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

C. Lyonii. 2 ft. August. A perennial of great beauty, with dark, glossy foliage and most profuse in flowering. Terminal spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.



Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum latifolium. 3 ft. August and September. This plant is, without a doubt, one of the best of the large Marguerites; grand, bold flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, pure white with a yellow center. Forms a large bush; is covered with flowers for two months. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

C. leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisy). 2½ ft. One of the handsomest and hardiest. Remarkable for its gracefulness and the purity of its flowers. Flowers extremely large. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

The following varieties are a marked improvement upon the original Shasta Daisy.

Alaska. A gigantic flower averaging nearly 5 inches across. Dwarf in habit. Color glistening white and very distinct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

California. In habit like the above, the opening buds, however, of a fine yellow color, changing to white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Westralia. Flowers creamy white, but habits of plant branching, and distinct in every way, the height of plant ranging from 3 to 4 feet. The flowers are very large and showy. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. maximum (True). 1 ft. June and July. As a cutting plant this will be held in high esteem, as the flowers last over a week when cut and are produced in great quantities. Hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

C. uliginosum. See Pyrethrum.

HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These old-fashioned hardy plants are eagerly sought for by garden lovers, but we are able to offer a large number of new varieties which are of the greatest value. The list below embraces every variety of color. These plants, though quite hardy, with a slight protection go through the winter more safely. For late fall effects, nothing can equal them.

Climax. Rosy pink, free and early.

Eagle d'Or. Fine yellow.

Flora. Beautiful deep golden yellow.

Fred Peele. Deep crimson, tipped gold.

Goldfinch. Golden bronze.

Golden Fleece. Clear yellow.

Globe d'Or. Golden yellow.

Julia Lagravere. Very fine crimson.

L'Ami Couderchet. Fine sulphur-white.

Model of Perfection. A fine, pure white.

Mrs. Vincent. Dark crimson.

President. Rosy carmine.

Rosinante. Blush-rose, very dwarf.

Sœur Melaine. Fine pure white.

Strathneath. Rosy pink, distinct.

Trojan. Bright maroon, yellow center, early and free.

Veuve Clicquot. Bright red, edged yellow.

White Jardin des Plantes. Extra-early white.

Yellow Jardin des Plantes.

10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

Under this head are included only the herbaceous species of the better and showier class. The large-flowering hybrids are given in detail on page 50. All of the kinds named below are very ornamental and hardy.

CLEMATIS, continued

Clematis crispa (Crisped Leather Flower). 12 to 15 ft. July to September. Flowers singly on long stalks, abundant, 1½ inches long, lilac-purple and delightfully fragrant. Unique and beautiful. One of the best. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

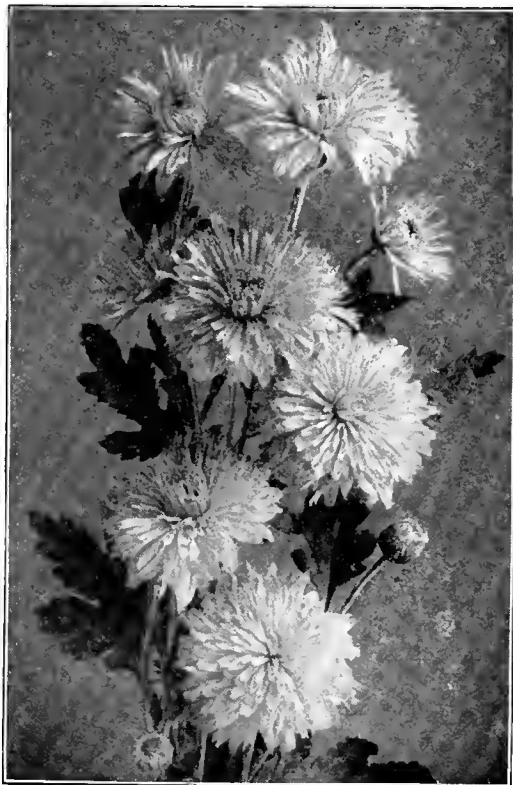
C. Davidiana. 4 ft. August and September. A stout, robust-growing perennial, making a top of 4 feet in height by as much in width, with large, roughish ternate foliage, and its porcelain-blue blossoms, of the exact shape and size of the separate blossoms of the hyacinth, are borne in flat whorls of 10 to 20 in the axils of the opposite leaves, and most deliciously fragrant. In fact, their odor is almost precisely like that of orange blossoms. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. Douglasii. An erect variety from the West, with deep blue flowers in early spring; similar in habit to *C. crispa*, but better in every way. Followed with plump, decorative seed vessels. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. graveolens (Heavy-scented Clematis). 15 ft. All summer. Very strong climber, free bloomer, hardy, with fine foliage; flowers yellow, 1½ inches in diameter. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. recta. 3 ft. Flowers white, sweet-scented and in immense masses. Rare and excellent. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. stans (Bush Clematis). 2 to 4 ft. A strong, upright grower, with immense heads of small, pure white blossoms, produced in early summer. Fine for bouquets. A grand, hardy plant. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.



Hardy Chrysanthemums



CLEMATIS, continued

C. viorna (Leather Flower). June. Thick-petaled, bell-shaped, purple and yellow flowers borne very freely. A valuable plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. vitacella (Vine Bower). June to September. Showy, large, deep purple flowers, borne profusely. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Convallaria • Lily of the Valley

Convallaria majalis. 9 in. Spring. This is familiar to every one. It makes stronger spikes when given good cultivation open to the sun. Strong pips, \$2 for 100; clumps, 25 cts. each.

Coreopsis • Tick Seed

One of the most continuous blooming perennials we have and easily grown. Indispensable where cut-flowers are required.

Coreopsis grandiflora. 3 ft. June to September. This is doubtless one of the most showy hardy plants, and has the additional advantage of being very continuous in blooming. The flowers are much larger than *C. lanceolata* and much better shaped. In habit, however, it is quite distinct to that species, the lower leaves being fully a foot in length, the upper ones gradually becoming smaller. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. lanceolata. June to September. This plant is of the highest possible value. It makes a dense tuft of glossy foliage, which is rich and bright till hard frosts, and out of this mass of foliage rise a constant



Delphinium

COREOPSIS, continued

succession of tall, slender stems, 2 feet high, bearing blossoms of the most brilliant golden yellow conceivable, as large as a silver dollar. The long stems fit them for cutting for the house. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

C. palmata. 2½ ft. July. Large, lemon-yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. rosea. 1½ ft. June to September. A neat little form, with small, rose-colored flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

C. verticillata. 1½ to 3 ft. June to September. A pretty variety, with dark green foliage and small, lemon-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Coronilla • Crown Vetch

Coronilla varia. 1 ft. June to October. A strong creeper. Good for covering rough banks and ground. Showy heads of pink and white pea-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Corydalis • Fumitory

Corydalis nobilis. 1 ft. May. Flowers of a rich golden yellow. This variety is the most handsome of the family, well adapted for shady positions. A beautiful spring plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Delphinium • Larkspur

This bold and attractive group of perennials is a grand addition to the garden. Nothing can surpass the display a collection of these produce, with their long, stout spikes of flowers of soft, pleasing colors, varying through almost every shade of blue, from the palest silvery to the deepest indigo, the centers running from pure white to brown and black.

Delphinium elatum. 5 to 6 ft. June to September. Dark blue flowers in long spikes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

D. formosum. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. Rich, dark blue tinged with purple; white eye. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$12 per 100.

D. sinensis. 3 ft. July and August. These bear blossoms in open heads and not in long spikes, and are very showy. The colors range from beautiful tints of blue to white and lavender, and are continuous in blooming. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

NAMED HYBRID DELPHINIUMS

The following are among the finest and best of the named Delphiniums. They are most showy and beautiful, the spikes ranging from 12 to 24 inches in length.

Alopecuroides. Rich blue, veined bronzy red; perfect habit.

Azureum. Large flowers of azure-blue; splendid effect.

Bella Donna. The most beautiful sky-blue; habit dwarf; in flower the whole summer; very useful for planting in lines and borders.

Conspicua. Fine bright blue, white and orange eye; free-flowering.

Diomedes. Outer petals of a beautiful, soft azure-blue, center clear mauve; fine spike.

Grandiflorum. Branching spikes of deep blue flowers; large, fine habit.



GENEVA, NEW YORK



DELPHINIUM, continued

Herman Stenger. Fine double flowers of clear violet-mauve, with a metallic hue, outer petals of a very rich blue.

Le Mastodont. Immense flowers, brilliant, intense blue, with heavy spike; very effective.

Madame Richalet. Bright blue, suffused with rosy violet, white center. Very handsome.

Madame Sayencunse. Peculiar shade of blue, with hyacinth-shaped spikes of flowers; a splendid sort.

Madame Schwartz. Rich lilac, edged pale blue, white center; good spike, distinct.

Mrs. Miller. Cobalt-blue, center of petals suffused with rose; large, semi-double flowers.

Mrs. James Helme. Soft, silvery blue; faintly shaded towards the base with rose; long, slender spike.

Mrs. Roper. Most lovely, pure, light, cobalt-blue and mauve-white eye; fine large flower and good spike; very distinct.

Ranunculiflorum. Rosy lilac, edges of petals broadly margined with cobalt-blue; flowers very double, densely placed on long, branching spikes; distinct.

All of the above Hybrids 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10



Dianthus barbatus

SEEDLING DELPHINIUMS

We have a splendid collection of unnamed seedlings, a large proportion of which are fully equal to some of the named sorts and comprise every shade of color. These are fine for massing. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Dianthus • Pink

A valuable and showy section of the perennial family, amenable to culture in any situation.

Dianthus alpinus. 3 to 4 in. June. Low, dark-tufted foliage. Deep red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). 20 in. June and July. A fine old biennial, but one which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. The colors are very brilliant and effective. Double and single varieties mixed. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

D. cruentus. 2 ft. June and July. Deep, blood-red flowers; distinct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. deltoides. 6 in. May and June. Creeping habit, with dark red- and crimson-eyed flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

D. latifolius. 9 in. June to September. Quite a constant summer and autumn bloomer. Bright red flowers. Excellent. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D. plumarius (Garden, or Scotch Pink). 9 in. June. Thick tufts of handsome, glaucous green foliage, and handsome, fragrant flowers on long spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

D., var. alba plena. 8 to 12 in. June. Very handsome, double, white, fragrant flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

D., var. roseus flore pleno. Double, clear pink, and very fragrant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

D. semperflorens. 15 in. Dark pink fragrant flowers of good size, with red center. Foliage silvery and fine. A fine pink. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

D. superbus. 18 in. Large, single lilac flowers, deeply fringed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HARDY HYBRID GARDEN PINKS

Albino. One of the finest white hardy Pinks yet grown, and with flowers as large as a winter carnation, which are freely produced. Fragrant and fine for cutting. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Comet. Rosy crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Delicata. Soft rose. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Essex Witch. A fine bright pink variety, free-blooming. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Emperor. Rich crimson; clove-scented and finely fringed; double. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Her Majesty. Very large, double, pure white, fragrant flowers, freely produced on long stems all summer. A splendid sort. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Homer. Rich rosy red, with dark center. On account of its color and quality most invaluable. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Mrs. Sinkins. The finest white hardy carnation grown, with an intense spicy fragrance. A bed of this carnation cannot be excelled by any other dwarf, hardy plant. Flowers very large. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Napoleon III. An old, hardy Pink, yet quite rare, the flowers being a brilliant blood-crimson with most delicious clove fragrance. Growth sturdy and vigorous; the best of all the colored hardy garden Pinks. Blossoms constantly through the summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

New Mound. Blush-pink, finely fringed; very fragrant and constant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Plumarius (Snowball). This magnificent Pink is the largest pure white variety yet originated or in cultivation. The stems are very strong, and the flowers do not split or become ragged. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Souvenir de Sale. Very similar in shape and size to Her Majesty Pink, but of a soft, beautiful pink color. It is a worthy companion to the latter variety, and is entirely hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



Dictamnus · Fraxinella, Gas Plant

Dictamnus fraxinella. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. A very showy border perennial forming a bush, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious red flowers, giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which explodes when a match is applied to it. A first-class border or exhibition plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D., var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers; quite as decorative as preceding and very easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



Digitalis purpurea

Dicentra, or Dielytra

These very ornamental plants thrive in any good soil, and both foliage and flowers are graceful and attractive as to form and color.

Dicentra Canadensis (Squirrel Corn). 1 ft. May. Flowers white, foliage green and fern-like. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D. cucularia (Dutchman's Breeches). 6 in. May. A dwarf form, with white-tipped, yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

D. eximia. 18 in. All summer. A charming perennial, with fern-like foliage and short racemes of drooping, purplish red flowers. Very attractive. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

D. formosa. 12 in. May. Dwarfier than above, to which it bears a close resemblance. 20 cts. each.

DICENTRA, continued

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 2 ft. April to July. A well-known, very desirable form of tall growth, and with very showy rosy crimson and white peculiar-shaped flowers. Fine for borders and margins of shrubberies. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Digitalis · Foxglove

The Foxglove, with its broad foliage and towering showy spikes of bloom affords fine effect in any border. Although a biennial, it comes up each year from self-sown seed.

Digitalis gloxiniaeflora. 3 ft. June and July. An excellent variety ranging in color from white to deep pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D., var. alba. 2 ft. June and July. Pure white. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D. grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A yellow-flowered perennial Foxglove, quite hardy and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

D., var. rosea. 2 ft. June and July. Rose-colored; very good. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

D. purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Elegant spikes of beautiful tubular flowers of various shades of purple to white, and with variously colored, spotted throats. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Dodecatheon · American Cow-slip, Shooting Star

Plant in moist spots, shaded from full exposure to the sun.

Dodecatheon Meadia. 12 in. April to June. Bearing umbels of 20 rosy purple flowers on each. The petals rise vertically from the center of the flower in the way of the cyclamen, giving it a peculiar and graceful appearance; quite hardy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Doronicum · Dogbane

There are no finer spring-blooming plants than these. The flowers have a character which gives value, and they are hardy and of easy culture. *Plataginum* is a gem.

Doronicum Caucasicum. 1 ft. Early summer. Flowers bright yellow; a useful and effective perennial. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. Clusii. 18 in. May and June. A very effective spring-flowering perennial; flowers large, of a bright golden yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. plataginum excelsum. 1½ to 4 ft. A beautiful spring-flowering yellow "composite" having large, golden yellow flowers 4 inches in diameter. Continues in flower during the whole of the season. It can also be easily forced. It is fond of plenty of moisture and prefers a stiff soil. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

Dracocephalum · Dragon's Head

Terminal clusters of showy pentstemon-like flowers. A cool situation is favorable to their growth.

Dracocephalum altaianse. 9 in. July. Long spikes of handsome, clear pink flowers, nearly 2 inches in length. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

D. grandiflorum. 1 ft. June and July. Deep blue flowers in fine spikes; a choice plant. 35 cts.



DRACOCEPHALUM, continued

D. Ruyschiana. 2 ft. July. Purplish flowers in whorls. 25 cts.

D. speciosum. 1½ ft. June. Showy, pinkish, blue flowers, with darker spots. 25 cts.

D. Virginianum album. 2 ft. June and July. Pure white. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Echinacea • Cone Flower

Echinacea purpurea. 2 to 4 ft. A showy, strong-growing plant with flowers of great duration in August and September. Large, reddish purple flowers, with drooping rays. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Echinops • Globe Thistle

An ornamental Thistle, with broad foliage which gives a fine effect in combination with the large, globular flowers.

Echinops pumilum. 3 ft. Dark blue heads, somewhat smaller than *E. ritro*. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. Ruthenicus (Ritro). 2 to 3 ft. July to September. Bears an abundance of large, globular heads of blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Elymus Glaucus

Elymus glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass). A handsome grass, with narrow, glaucous, silvery foliage; well adapted for planting in the border. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Epigea • Trailing Arbutus

The New England "May Flower" is essentially a child of the woods, and it is not easy to establish, but can be successfully grown in leaf mold in shady, moist spots.

Epigea repens. 2 in. April and May. Clear pink, fragrant flowers; very choice. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Epilobium • Great Willow Herb

Perennials of easy culture.

Epilobium angustifolium. 4 ft. June to August. Showy spikes of clear red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Epimedium • Barren Wort

A lovely genus of dwarf plants, forming neat clumps about 1 foot high, of leathery leaves and graceful panicles of lovely flowers—white, yellow, lilac, crimson, purple and lavender. They grow best in light, peaty soil, in a partially shaded situation.

Epimedium alpinum. 9 in. May. Long panicles of showy flowers with grayish outer, crimson inner sepals, and yellow petals. 25 cts.

E. colchicum. 9 in. May. 35 cts.

E. macranthum. 12 in. May. Spikes of lilac-purple flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

E., var. album. White form of the above. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

E. pinnatum. 15 in. May. A strong-growing species, with clear yellow flowers. 25 cts.

E. Muschianum rubrum. 1 ft. May. A fine species similar to but larger in detail than *E. alpinum*. 30c. each, \$2 for 10.

Erianthus • Ravenna Grass

Erianthus Ravennæ. Somewhat resembling the Pampas, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes; grows about 4 ft. in height. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Erigeron • Flea Bane

Excellent plants for mixed borders, in somewhat moist but well-drained situations.

Erigeron aurantiacus. 1 ft. June to August. A new plant, one of the best of this genus, and one of the finest of recent introductions. It forms a tuft of leaves somewhat in the way of *Aster alpinus*, having stems 9 inches in height, bearing bright orange flowers as large as a crown piece. It flowers very freely, and can be highly recommended. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. Coulteri. 15 in. July. Flowers white, with golden centers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. speciosus. 2 ft. July to August. Large, blue flowers, violet-tinted and yellow centers. Fine for cutting and very desirable. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Eryngium • Sea Holly

Handsome, spiny, ornamental foliage and immense, candelabra-formed branches terminating in globular heads of flowers.

Eryngium alpinum. 3 ft. July and August. Bright blue flowers and stems. Leathery, spiny leaves. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

E. amethystinum. 3 ft. July and August. A noble and handsome plant. It is as hardy as it is beautiful, and one that can be recommended as a first-class, strong-growing border perennial. It has handsome, spiny, lacinated foliage and heads of flowers of a lovely amethystine blue. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. aquaticum. 6 ft. June to October. Sub-tropical in effect. Flowers in branching heads, ivory-white. 25 cts.

Erythronium • Dog's-Tooth Violets

Bulbous plants with broad, spotted and marbled violet, green and white, lily-of-the-valley-like foliage, and large, lily-like, recurved flowers of great beauty in early spring. In light, leafy soil, in sheltered portions of the rockery, in clumps on the margins of open borders, and among shrubbery, they are effective.

Erythronium Americanum (Yellow Adder's Tongue). 6 in. April and May. Flowers pale yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

E. grandiflorum. 6 in. April and May. An Oregon form, with large, cream-colored flowers. 25 cts.

E. dens canis. April and May. Flowers on stems 4 to 6 inches high, drooping and varying in color from rosy purple to white; moist, peaty soil. 25 cts.

Eulalia

These ornamental grasses from Japan give fine effects grown in masses and are indispensable in all planting in association with flowering plants.

Eulalia gracillima. 4 to 5 ft. This is the most useful as well as the most beautiful of all the Eulalias, and is entirely hardy. Its leaves are very narrow and dark green, with silver-white mid-rib; and whether



Ornamental Grasses

EULALIA, continued

used upon lawns or in combination with other plants in the garden, is one of the most decorative in its effects. We can recommend it as one of the best among the newer introductions. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

E., var. univittata. Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

E. Japonica. 4 ft. Fine graceful green foliage. Flower panicles brownish violet. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

E., var. foliis striatus. The leaves in this variety have a creamy white band running through the center of each leaf. It is quite hardy and one of the most effective of grasses. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

E., var. variegata. A very graceful variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaves are striped green, white, and often pink or yellow. It throws up flower stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

E. zebrina (New Zebra-striped Grass). 4 to 5 ft. A remarkable variegated plant, having bars of yellow running cross-wise, not longitudinally as in the ordinary form of variegation; quite hardy, easily grown and one of the most ornamental grasses in cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Eupatorium • Thoroughwort

Easily grown and deserving a place among tall plants in the border.

Eupatorium argeratoides (White Thoroughwort). 3 to 5 ft. August and September. White. A superb native plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

E. purpureum. A gigantic perennial, when established attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet, with branching heads of purple flowers 18 inches across. Late in autumn. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Euphorbia • Spurge

Euphorbia corollata. 1½ to 3 ft. July and August. Floriferous species, with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

E. Myrsinitis. 1 ft. April and May. A prostrate form, with thick, glaucous-green foliage, and umbels of clear yellow flowers. 50 cts.

Festuca • Fescue Grass

Neat tufted grass of easy culture; fine for edgings.

Festuca glauca. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Handsome, light, glaucous blue foliage; fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Funkia • Plantain Lily

A beautiful genus of handsome foliage plants, comprising some of the most ornamental in cultivation.

Funkia Fortuneii. 1½ ft. July. Handsome, glaucous green, ovate, heart-shaped foliage, conspicuously veined. Pale lilac flowers on a long spike. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

F. grandiflora (Subcordata). 2 ft. July to September. A fine pure white, large, trumpet-flowered and exceedingly fragrant species, with handsome, broad, light green foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

F. lancifolia. 2 ft. August. Deep green, lanceolate foliage and spikes of lilac flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

F., var. undulata variegata. A form with undulate foliage, most conspicuously and handsomely variegated with white. A fine foliage plant, and one of the best edging plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

F. ovata. 2 ft. June. An elegant, broad, glossy, deep green foliaged form of most vigorous growth, and large spikes of lilac, trumpet-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

F. Sieboldiana. 2 ft. June and July. Very glaucous foliage, and handsome spikes of pale lilac flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Gaillardia • Blanket-Flower

This plant deserves a more prominent position than has hitherto been accorded it. It is one of the most brilliant of all perennials and a constant bloomer from June until frost. It is hardy and thrives in any location and for cutting is invaluable, lasting a week after being cut.

Gaillardia aristata. 2 ft. June to November. A perennial with dense tufts of drooping leaves, producing on very long stems blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

The following are fine hybrid forms:

Grandiflora. 2 ft. Flowers large, crimson and gold. Blooming all season. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Maxima. The gigantic flowers are of an intense blood-crimson, margined with golden yellow. 25 cts.

Superba. The flowers are large, of a deep, rich crimson, and broadly margined with yellow. 25 cts.



Galax

Galax aphylla. 9 in. July. In moist, shady spots, a charming evergreen plant, with round leaves prettily mottled and tinted. White flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Galega • Goat's Rue

Excellent bushy border plants with showy spikes of flowers. Any good soil.

Galega compacta. Fine lilac color. Good for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

G. officinalis. 3 ft. June to September. Flowers lilac-purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G., var. *alba*. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. White flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G., var. *rubra*. Rose-colored flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Galium • Bed Straw

A native plant with small, white flowers. Fine for cutting.

Galium boreale. 3 ft. June to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Galtonia • Hyacinthus Candicans

A bulbous plant disliking wet soils, but when established in dry location produces a grand effect with its large towering spikes of white, fragrant flowers.

Galtonia candicans. 4 ft. August. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Gentiana • Gentan

This is a species not easy to grow, but a few are susceptible to cultivation if given cool locations with proper soil.

Gentiana Andrewsii (The Closed Gentian). August

GENTIANA, continued

and September. This grows about 2 feet, producing numerous flowers in terminal and axillary clusters; the flowers never expand, remaining, as it were, in bud, and are about 1½ inches in length, of a rich purplish blue, striped inside with white. 20 cts.

Geranium • Crane's Bill

All of the varieties of this family are of great value in the garden and bloom freely; are easily grown. The foliage is not the least attractive feature of the plants.

Geranium Endressii. 1 ft. Summer. Palmate leaves and handsome, light rose, darker veined flowers. Fine for borders. 30 cts.

G. platypetalum. 1½ ft. Summer. A handsome species, with large, deep violet, reddish veined flowers. Foliage deeply cut and fringed. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. Londessi. 18 in. June and July. Deeply lobed foliage and large, showy lilac flowers, veined purple. 50 cts.

G. maculatum. 1½ ft. May and June. Large, clear, rosy pink flowers. 20 cts.

G. pratense flore pleno. 1½ ft. June and July. Very double, deep lilac-blue flowers in clusters. 25c.

G. peltatum. 1 ft. June to August. Handsome, peltate, light green foliage and pretty, reddish purple flowers of smaller size than some of the other species. 30 cts.

G. sanguineum. 2 ft. Handsome, large, clear crimson flowers in profusion all summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G., var. *album*. 1 ft. May to July. A pure white form of the well-known hardy Geranium. It is a most desirable garden plant. Has deeply cut, ornamental foliage and broad, pure white blossoms. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G., var. *Lancastriense*. 1 ft. June and July. Pretty light pink flowers. 30 cts.



Gaillardia grandiflorus (See preceding page)



Geum • Avens

Geum atrosanguineum. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark red flowers. Suitable for rock or border planting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. triflorum (Apache Plume). 9 in. May and June. The red flowers are followed by feathery pink seed pods or vessels quite ornamental in effect. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Gillenia • Bowman's Root

Gillenia trifoliata. 3 ft. July. A spirea-like plant, with slender stems and loose panicles of pure white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Gypsophila • Chalk Plant

Reliable plants and worthy of general culture, being choice plants for cutting.

Gypsophila acutifolia. 4 ft. July. Similar to *G. paniculata*, but greener; leaves narrower; small, white flowers in large panicles. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. cerastoides. 3 to 6 in. July. The largest flowered variety, and excellent for rockwork. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. paniculata. 2 ft. July and August. An effective border plant, forming a symmetrical bush, covered with white flowers; one of the most elegant of hardy plants for cutting purposes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. repens. 6 in. June to September. A handsome, dwarf, trailing form, with light green foliage and light pink or white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

G. Stevenii. 2 ft. June and July. A lovely plant similar to *paniculata*, but dwarfed, earlier and individual flowers larger. Valuable for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Helenium • Sneezewort

Highly ornamental plants, easily grown, hardy, and valuable for late blooming.

Helenium autumnale superbum. 5 ft. September. This magnificent yellow-flowered perennial is one of the most distinct and striking in cultivation. We know of no other plant that approaches it as to color and effect. It forms a strong, upright stem, leaving an immense, many-branched panicle of clear, shining yellow flowers, the petals of which are reflexed, and these, in contrast with the fluffy ball of stamens, produce a unique effect. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. Bolanderi (Grandiflorum). 2 ft. June to September. A first-class autumn-blooming plant; flowers yellow with dark brown center. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. grandicephalum cupreum. 2 ft. A fine new perennial, bearing coppery red flowers; very pleasing and distinct; of good size; freely borne all through the summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H., var. striatum. August. A most showy and desirable perennial plant. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, with flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, in branching heads of intense orange, striped and blotched with crimson. It presents a unique effect in bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. Hoopesii. 3 ft. May and June. Earliest in bloom. Orange-yellow flowers very showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. pumilum. 18 in. September. A well-known variety, smothered with golden yellow flowers 2 inches across; grand for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H., var. magnificum. 3 ft. Producing throughout the summer a continuous supply of splendid, soft, pale yellow flowers; a very fine and vigorous plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Helianthemum • Sun Rose

Dwarf, shrubby evergreens, suitable for rockeries especially, and excessively profuse in flower. They form dense mats of foliage and are among the prettiest and most charming of plants.

Helianthemum angustifolium. 9 in. July and August. A narrow-leaved variety; most brilliant yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. croceum. 6 in. Deep yellow flowers. 20 cts.

H. hyssopifolium. 8 to 15 in. June and July. Large, copper-colored flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. vulgare citrinum. 6 in. A beautiful yellow, single-flowered sort; charming. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H., var. flore pleno. Flowers very double; yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. umbellatum. 2 ft. June and July. Showy white flowers. 35 cts.

Helianthus • Sunflower

These form a very important group of bold, showy, autumn-flowering plants, indispensable for large borders, woodland walks, etc., and especially where cut-flowers are wanted in quantity. They are all remarkably free-flowering, perennial, and very free-growing, and you can scarcely find a situation or soil in which they will not succeed.

Helianthus decapetalus. 5 ft. September to frost. Fine, free-flowering form, with clear yellow flowers,



Helianthus orgyalis (see page 75)



GENEVA, NEW YORK



HELIANTHUS, continued

immense panicles. One of the best late-blooming plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. giganteus. 8 to 10 ft. Narrow, rough foliage, and cup-shaped, pale yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H. lætiflorus. 5 ft. In bloom from July until frost. Its semi-double, deep orange-yellow flowers are borne singly on wiry stems, well adapted for cutting purposes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. Maximiliana. 8 ft. The latest to bloom. Clear yellow flowers, with several rows of petals; nearly 6 inches across. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. mollis. 5 ft. August and September. Elegant lemon-yellow flowers and heavy, velvety foliage. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. multiflorus flore pleno. 4 ft. Deep yellow, large, double, dahlia-like flowers on wiry stems. One of the best for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. maximus. 6 to 7 ft. A large-growing variety, producing immense golden flowers, almost as large as the annual species. This should be grown in every garden where sufficient space could be found for it. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. orgyalis. 10 ft. A remarkable species, with foliage as long and narrow as willow leaves, and blooming latest of all, in October, at the tips, high up in the air. Exceedingly graceful and beautiful. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. rigidus præcox. 4 to 5 ft. Thick, lanceolate foliage; flowers yellow, 4 to 5 inches across. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. tuberosa (Jerusalem Artichoke). 3 to 4 ft. Has showy, yellow flowers. Tubers edible. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Helleborus

Helleborus niger major. The flowers are pure white under glass, but have a slight rosy tinge in the open; it is the greatest favorite among market-growers, producing flowers from December to January. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Heliopsis • Ox Eye

Heliopsis lævis. 5 ft. Deep orange-yellow flowers, quite large and fine for cutting. Resembles the helianthus and blooms from June until October. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. pitcheriana. 3 ft. July to September. A choice, dwarf variety, of great value for cutting all through the summer. Showy, deep orange-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Hemerocallis • Day Lily

This is one of the most useful families we have for the decoration of the flower border, thoroughly hardy true perennial, will last for twenty years without removing and will succeed in almost any soil or situation.

Hemerocallis aurantiaca major. This splendid perennial has been tested by us thoroughly and we find it most distinct. The flowers measure, when expanded, fully 6 to 8 inches across. They are trumpet-shaped, and the ordinary description can hardly do justice to their beauty. The main color is a brilliant orange-yellow, with a deeper band of color at the base of the flower. We can safely recommend it to all plant lovers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

H. Dumortieri. 2 ft. July and August. Soft yellow exterior bronzy orange. A very choice variety. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. flava. 3 ft. May and June. Golden yellow, very fragrant, fine for cutting and forcing. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. fulva. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Large, tawny orange flowers. Handsome foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H., Gold Dust. Very large golden yellow flowers through July and August. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. Kwanso flore pleno folium variegatum. Handsome, variegated foliage and double flowers; the leaves are long and very graceful; exceedingly effective. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. Middendorffiana. 3 ft. June and July. A distinct species of a dark orange-yellow; was awarded a first-class certificate. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. Sieboldii. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Fragrant, lily-shaped flowers in clusters of two or three. Pretty in clumps, and good for cutting; very desirable. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

H. Souvenir. A dwarf variety; early bloomer; fine for cutting. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

H. Thunbergii. 3 ft. June and July. Bright yellow, quite distinct from Flava and much later in bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Hepatica • Liver Leaf

A well-known group of early spring-flowering plants. They soon form very effective objects if left alone. No plant requires interfering with less than these, and if planted in a suitable position, will stand for ten or fifteen years, improving in beauty every season.

Hepatica acutiloba. 6 in. May. Pure white and pink flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. angulosa. 6 in. Sky-blue flowers as large as a half-crown; very distinct from the ordinary species, and one of the easiest to grow. One of the very best of our spring flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H. triloba. 6 in. May. Flowers white, red and purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Heracleum • Giant Parsley

Heracleum giganteum. 8 ft. July to September. A gigantic foliage plant, with deeply cut leaves; flowers white, suitable for sub-tropical gardens. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

H. villosum. 6 ft. July and August. Of gigantic growth and huge spreading leaves, with small, white flowers in clusters a foot across. Good in rough spots, but not in the garden. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Herniaria

Herniaria glabra. 2 in. One of the best plants for forming a carpet of mossy foliage. Hardy and a quick spreader on poor soil. Small, green flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Heuchera • Alum Root

Heuchera Americana. 2 to 3 ft. July. A native plant with bright pink flowers; foliage mottled. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10.

H. Brizoides. Long stalks and bright pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



HEUCHERA, continued

H. sanguinea. 18 in. June to September. A novelty of sterling merit, which has proved a great acquisition, being hardy, very free-flowering, bright crimson flowers, nice for cutting, and a charming border or rock plant. It is easily grown and one of the very best of recent introductions. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H., var. alba. June to September. A white-flowered variety of the above. The spikes are pure white and about 18 inches long. It promises to be a popular plant when better known. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Hibiscus • Mallow

Magnificent hardy, decorative plants of moderately tall growth, and with immense showy blossoms. Quite hardy and easily grown in the border, or with shrubs, or in moist spots.

Hibiscus militaris. 5 ft. August. Rose-colored flower with crimson center; 4 to 6 inches across. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

H. moscheutos. 4 to 6 ft. August. White flowers tinged with purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

H., var. Crimson Eye. 3 to 5 ft. August and September. Pure white flowers with crimson-purple center. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Hieracium • Hawkweed

Hieracium aurantiacum. 1 ft. June to October. Showy red flowers on long stalks. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Houstonia • Bluets

Houstonia cœrulea. 4 in. May. Covered in early spring with masses of pretty blue-tinted flowers. 15c.

Humulus • Hop Vine

Humulus lupulus. July and August. A strong grower, which soon covers any support with its distinct foliage and clusters of hops. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10

Hydrophyllum

Hydrophyllum Canadense. 1 ft. June and July. The plant thrives in damp, half-shaded spots. It will clothe large spaces with its rich foliage and drooping racemes of delicate blossoms if occasionally separated and replanted. White variety, 15 cts; blue variety, 20 cts.

Iberis • Candytuft

One of the most useful plants for cutting. Habit dwarf, and blooming qualities persistent. Foliage evergreen.

Iberis corraëfolia. 9 in. May and June. The finest of the evergreen Candytufts, producing globular umbels of pure white flowers in spring; useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

I. saxitalis. 6 to 9 in. May and June. A dwarf and excellent variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). 1 ft. May and June. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Inula • Flea Bane

Inula glandulosa. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Fine, large, aster-like, deep yellow flowers. 25 cts.

Iris Germanica

The German Iris (*Iris Germanica*) frequently termed "Flags," is among the most showy, beautiful and valuable of early blooming hardy perennials. Succeeds on all soils, but prefers a dry, well-drained situation. We offer a choice list selected from an assortment of scores of varieties. The upright petals are termed "stands," the drooping ones "falls."

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100

Aurea. Golden yellow.

Blue Bird. Medium height; very early; stands and falls rich indigo-blue. Large, full flowers, held well above the foliage. Good grower and a free bloomer.

Celeste. Tall; midseason. Stands and falls pure celestial-blue, changing to porcelain. Large, open flower, held high in air and graceful. A strong grower and a most profuse bloomer. The finest variety in cultivation.

Donna Maria. Medium height, midseason. Stands pearly white, falls white, shaded lilac.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pale lilac, purplish violet, veined and margined white.

Flavescens. Light primrose yellow, very large, fine flowers; one of the best.

Florentina. Medium height; early. Stands and falls light porcelain-blue, changing to pearly white. Very large, open flowers, held well above foliage. A good free bloomer. A superb variety and an appropriate companion for Blue Bird. Excellent for forcing.

Florentina, Blue. Similar to the preceding except in color, which is deep rich Yale-blue.



Iris Germanica



IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Hector. Yellow, brownish red, stained purple.

Honorabilis. Stands bright Indian-yellow, falls chestnut-red.

L'Innocence. Pure white, and slightly reticulated purple and orange; one of the finest sorts.

La Tendre. Medium height, midseason. Stands lavender-blue, falls light blue, heavily veined with violet. Medium-sized flowers.

Mad. Chereau. Tall, midseason. Rather small flowers, curiously twisted and crimped, on tall stems far above the foliage. Stands and falls pure white, distinctly and daintily penciled with violet. Exceedingly decorative.

Pallida. Lovely creamy white and a most beautiful sort.

Pallida speciosa. Medium to tall; midseason. Flowers of good size, held well above the foliage. Stands rich lavender-blue, falls rich plum-color. A good grower and a free bloomer.

Princess of Wales. A lovely combination of violet-purple, violet and yellow.

Queen of May (Rosy Gem). Tall; rather early. Large, open flowers, held above foliage. Stands and falls cheerful, bright rosy lavender; resembles *Cattleya mossia*, which it rivals in beauty. A strong grower.

Rebecca. Medium height; midseason. Medium-sized flowers, held above foliage. Stands golden yellow, falls yellow, splashed and veined with golden yellow. A fair grower and a fairly free bloomer. The best of the yellow section.

Sampson. Dwarf; late. Medium-sized flowers on stems scarcely as high as the foliage. Stands golden yellow, falls yellow, heavily veined with reddish chocolate.

Sappho. Medium height; late. Flowers of fair size, on slender stems far above the foliage. Stands blue, falls royal-purple.

Spectabilis. Deep purple; very early and free-flowering.

Mixed. \$1 for 10.

Iris Pumila Hybrida

These are a cross with *Iris Germanica* and about as showy, but very dwarf, and this habit gives them special value. They are most desirable and valuable plants in the hardy garden and should be generally grown. 4 to 8 in. May.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

Cyanea. Rich purple, with blackish tint.

Eburnea. Pure white.

Florida. Beautiful lemon-yellow.

Formosa. Deep violet-blue.

Iris Kämpferi

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct from all others of this genus, and without question producing the most gorgeous flowers known, not excepting even the Orchids. Many of the flowers are 10 inches across, with an aggregation of colors quite impossible to imagine. They prefer sunny, moist situations, planted in heavy loam or clay, where they soon become established and form striking and very ornamental objects. 3 to 4 ft.



Iris Kämpferi

NAMED DOUBLE

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100

Blue Danube. Deep indigo-blue, violet shading, yellow center; very fine.

Blue Jay. Sky-blue, distinct white lines on each petal.

Chameleon. Dark reddish pink, striped and mottled white.

Charmer. Azure-blue, white center.

Eclipse. Self-color of reddish purple; fine and often triple.

J. C. Vaughan. Pure white; very large and fine.

Malmaison. We think this can be considered finest of all the varieties ever introduced. Light ground, heavily veined with blue, with a beautiful crown or tufted center of rich violet purple.

New York. Reddish maroon, mottled white, yellow center.

Orion. Reddish pink center.

Othello. Deep rich purple, light blue towards the center.

Pyramid. Lilac-blue, veined white in center of petals.

Robert Craig. Ash-gray, with violet veins; extra large flowers.

Turban. Light pink, violet-shaded, purple center; one of the best.

NAMED SINGLE

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100

Babylon. Reddish purple; very rich color; extra-large flower.

Blue Bird. Deep velvet-blue.

Diana. White-veined, violet-purple, lilac center.

Granite. Purple, spotted and flaked white, lilac center.



IRIS KÆMPFERI, continued

Helene von Sieboldt. Deep pink, white lines.

Maltese. Lavender, shaded purple; purple center.

Mirage. Light pink, suffused with a light blue towards the center.

Ondine. Pure white, shaded light blue towards the center. Flowers very large and fine.

Oscar. Dark red-purple, changing to a very light color.

Porcelain Scepter. Bluish white, pink center.

Shadow. Self-color of reddish purple; very fine.

Venus. Pure white.

Named Varieties. Our selection, \$2 for 10.

Double Mixed Varieties. Our selection, \$2 for 10.

Double and Single Mixed. Unnamed, but showy varieties. Our selection, \$1.50 for 10.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS

Iris pumila. A charming dwarf spring-flowering Iris, growing 6 to 9 inches in height, producing an abundance of lovely, deep purple flowers from March to May. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

I., var. alba. Pure white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

I., var. atro violacea. Deep velvet purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

I., var. azurea. Azure-blue. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

I. cristata. 8 in. Low-growing and early-flowering, with lovely, light blue flowers fringed and spotted with yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

I. Susiana. One of the grandest species, having very large, gray flowers closely veined with black; one of the most remarkable of this genus; not hardy, but can be lifted in the fall and stored. 25 cts.

I. versicolor (Blue Flag) A strong-growing native species, 2 to 3 feet high, with violet-blue flowers with white and purple veins. Good for moist or even wet spots. June. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

I. Sibirica. A very distinct group of Iris, with numerous slender stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. They are all quite hardy, and very free-growing in any ordinary soil; light blue, beautifully netted with dark lines. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

I., var. alba. A fine pure white form. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

I., var. orientalis (Snow Queen). Flowers pure white; one of the finest of the newer varieties. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Jasione

Jasione perennis. 1 ft. July and August. A free-flowering, handsome plant, densely covered with light blue flowers. Easy to grow. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Lathyrus · Everlasting Pea

Lathyrus latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea). 4 ft. July to September. Flowers large, bright red, on long stems and produced in great abundance. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L., var. albus (White Everlasting Pea). True. One of the most useful hardy plants for cutting purposes in cultivation. Flowers large. This white variety is certainly a boon to those who love to have some strong plants always full of blossoms for cutting, and growing robustly with no care. A most valuable plant and one which ought not to be disturbed when once established. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Lavandula · Lavender

Easily grown, but requiring winter covering.

Lavandula vera. 2 ft. July to September. Fragrant bluish flowers and gray foliage with fragrance of lavender. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Lepachys

Lepachys pinnata. 5 ft. June to September. Showy and of easy growth. Lemon-yellow flowers, with cone-shaped purple center. Good among shrubs or back border. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Liatris · Blazing Star

A very ornamental genus of American plants, from 2 to 4 feet high, producing rigid, erect spikes; others with branching heads, all differing more or less in foliage; flowers varying from red to purple; they succeed best in light, sandy soil and form an effective group of showy border plants early in autumn.

Liatris graminifolia pilosa. 4 to 6 ft. Tall, purple bloom nearly the entire length of the stalk, in September. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. odoratissima. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. Large, erect heads of purple flowers, fragrant and very free-blooming. 25 cts.

L. pycnostachya. August and September. Dense, very showy spikes, 3 feet long, of pale purple flowers; a very desirable plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. scariosa. August and September. Dwarf, with large, dark lavender flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. spicata. 2 ft. July to September. Deep purple spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Lilium · The Lily

With a well-selected collection, Liliums may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the fall, from October 1 as long as the soil can be worked; and in spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground until the first of May. Plant about 5 inches deep.

Lilium auratum (Gold-banded Lily). 3 ft. July and August. Large pure white flowers with crimson spots and a gold band through each petal. The largest, finest and most fragrant of all Lilies. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. Batemanniae. Clear, orange-apricot color, unspotted. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. Brownii. 2 ft. June and July. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, pure white inside, purple-tinted outside. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. Canadense. July. Showy, nodding, yellow, spotted with brown. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. candidum (Easter Lily). June and July. Pure white. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. Chalcedonicum. 2 to 3 ft. July. Vivid scarlet blossoms, recurved petals. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. elegans (Thunbergianum). 1 to 1½ ft. July. Deep maroon. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L., var. Alice Wilson. Rich golden yellow; superh. \$1

L. Hansonii. 3 to 4 ft. June. Flowers in clusters; the outside is yellow, streaked with white; the inside is bright yellow, spotted with purple. \$1.

L. Henryi. 2 to 6 ft. Deep orange-yellow flowers, marked with a few scattered brown spots. \$1.

L. longiflorum. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped Lily. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. martagon (Turk's Cap) 2 to 3 ft. June. Various colors mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



LILIUM. continued

L. pardalinum. 3 to 5 ft. July. Brilliant orange-red, spotted with black. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. speciosum album (Japan Lily). 3 ft. August and September. Pure white; very fragrant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L., var. album præcox. August and September. White, with slight rose tint. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L., var. rubrum. August and September. White, crimson-spotted. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. superbum. 3 to 4 ft. July. Rich, yellowish red flowers, from twenty to fifty in number, in the shape of a pyramid. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. tenuifolium (Coral Lily of Siberia). 1 ft. June and July. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. tigrinum (Tiger Lily). 3 ft. August. One of the showiest, easiest cultivated and adapted to a variety of soils. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

L., var. flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). 2 to 4 ft. August. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L., var. fortunei giganteum. A wonderful advance upon the famous old Tiger Lily, the 6-foot spikes producing about fifty flowers each. 50 cts.

L. Wallacei. 1 to 1½ ft. July. Japanese variety, with clear buff flowers, spotted with black. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

The six best garden Lilies are Candidum, Elegans, Longiflorum, Speciosum rubrum, album and Auratum.

Linaria • Toad Flax

Linaria cymbalaria. 4 in. June to September. A creeping, ivy-leaved variety, bearing small, pale blue flowers all summer. Good on rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Linum • Flax

Free-blooming plants, thriving in light soils; of elegant habit and foliage.

Linum flavum. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. An invaluable plant, forming neat bushes, covered with numerous yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. perenne. 18 in. May to August. Handsome, light blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Lobelia • Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 ft. August and September. One of the finest scarlet hardy plants we have, and of easy cultivation, even in clay soils. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. syphilitica. 2½ ft. September. Close spikes of showy, deep blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L., var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. August to October. A white variety; not common; handsome. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Lotus • Trefoil

Lotus corniculatus. 4 in. June to October. Unsurpassed as a carpeting plant, forming broad masses of brilliant green foliage, covered with pea-shaped, yellow flowers, tinged with orange through summer and autumn. 25 cts.

Lupinus • Lupin

Lupinus Nootkatensis. 4 ft. August. Nice dwarf species, with spikes of dark blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. perennis. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. Light blue flowers on long spikes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

LUPINUS. continued

L. polyphyllus. 2 to 5 ft. June and July. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in long spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L., var. albus. 4 ft. July and August. The white, perennial Lupin—a fine, bold, showy perennial. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Lychnis • Lamp Flower

Very reliable and satisfactory perennials, thriving in good soil; all brilliant and superior as garden plants.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (London Pride). 3 ft. June to August. Brilliant terminal heads of crimson-flowers. An old and valued plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

L. diurna flore pleno. 2 ft. A very handsome border plant, commencing to bloom in April and continuing at intervals the whole of the summer. It produces myriads of large, double, crimson flowers, exceedingly useful for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L. flos-cuculi alba. An exquisite white variety; flowers borne on sprays from early spring until frost. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L., var. flore pleno. 18 in. Attractive, double pure white and pink flowers in clusters nearly all summer. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L., var. plenissima semper florens. 1 ft. We are pleased to offer this very desirable Lychnis, inasmuch as it is one of the most attractive hardy perennial plants yet introduced, and really desirable novelties in this class are scarce. It is a variety which merits all that can be said in its favor. Its habit is dwarf, and it constantly sends out new shoots which are covered with innumerable flowers from spring until fall, which resemble a beautiful feather ball of fresh rose-color, the clusters being loose and long-stemmed, and most useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



Lilium speciosum



LYCHNIS, continued

L. Haageana. 1 ft. July and August. A very showy perennial, remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly 2 inches across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. vespertina flore pleno (The Double White Cam-pion). Although an old plant, yet it is scarcely known; when established it forms a pyramid of branches, stems 2 feet in height, bearing from June to September, flowers as large as a half-dollar, exceedingly double, pure white and fragrant, somewhat resembling a monster white pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L. viscaria splendens plena. June. A very distinct and beautiful variety, totally distinct in color from the old variety. The flowers are large and double, of a bright, fiery rose, and arranged very closely together on erect slender stems. It is perfectly hardy and very free-blooming. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Lysimachia • Loose-strife

Free-growing perennials, of easy culture and adapted to moist soils.

Lysimachia nummularia (Money-wort). 2 in. June to September. Deep yellow flowers. Excellent to cover bare spots in partial shade. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

L. clethroides. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A fine, hardy plant from Japan, with long, dense spikes of pure white flowers. Oval foliage, with brilliant tints in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Lythrum • Loose-strife

Lythrum alatum. 4 ft. September and October. Deep purple flowers in long spikes. Very showy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

L. roseum superbum. 4 ft. July to September. A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose-colored flowers, thriving best in a damp situation; useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

L. salicaria. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. A beautiful sort, with reddish purple flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Malva • Mallow

Handsome plants, of much value in any soil.

Malva alcea. 4 ft. Bright pink flowers in quantity. All summer. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

M. moschata. 2 ft. June to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters of a rosy tint, and very showy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

M., var. alba. 1 to 2 ft. July to September. White, fragrant flowers, which are exceptionally attractive. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

M. rotundifolia. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

M., var. alba. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Melissa • Balm

Melissa officinalis variegata (Variegated Balm). 2 ft. July and August. Variegated with yellow, green and white, and adapted to any ordinary border, and useful for edging. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Mentha • Mint

Mentha Canadensis (Wild Mint). 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

M. piperita (Peppermint). 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

M. viridis (Spearmint). 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

These three species are very useful and not always to be had true to name.

Mertensia • Lungwort

Mertensia Virginica. 1 to 2 ft. April and May. Exceedingly effective clusters of long, tubular, rich purplish blue flowers. The plant has a grace and beauty peculiar to itself and does well in any good soil and in rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Mitchella • Partridge Berry

Mitchella repens. June. Small, fragrant flowers, followed by crimson berries. Creeping habit, and evergreen foliage. Moist and shady spots. 25 cts.

Monarda • Oswego Tea

Good growers and showy in bloom, with fragrant foliage.

Monarda didyma. 3 ft. June to September. The best of the species. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

M., var. alba. White flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

M. fistulosa (Bergamot). 2 to 4 ft. All summer. Flowers pale red to purple-rose. Effective. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Myosotis • Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis dissitiflora (The Perennial Forget-me-not). 6 in. April to July. Myriads of intense sky-blue flowers; most useful in the borders and for edging purposes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

M. palustris (The True Forget-me-not). Delicate blue flowers with yellow centers, appearing all summer. Forms a broad-spreading plant. Hardy. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

M., var. semperflorens. 8 in. A very constant bloomer from spring till midsummer, and excellent for carpeting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Oenothera • Evening Primrose

An elegant family of perennials which ought to be generally grown. The flowers are freely produced, and are large, showy and fragrant. Sunny position.

Oenothera eximia. 6 to 10 in. June to August. Large, white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, which remain open all night; fragrant; leaves toothed or jagged. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

O. fruticosa major. 2 ft. June to September. One of the most ornamental of the evening Primroses, with a profusion of deep yellow flowers; a first-class border plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

O. macrocarpa, or Missouriensis. 10 in. June to August. A good perennial, forming a compact, trailing mass, covered with large, deep yellow flowers. A very fine sort. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

O. riparia. 1½ ft. June to August. A small-growing species, with pale yellow flowers, exceedingly free. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

O. speciosa. 2 ft. May to September. A grand border plant, with large, pure white flowers; one of the best of this family, and one of the finest hardy plants we have. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

O. Youngii. 2 ft. June to August. A useful border plant, exceedingly free, with golden yellow flowers and of neat habit. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Ononis

Ononis rotundifolia. 15 in. June and July. Neat foliage and clusters of bright red flowers. 35 cts.



Opuntia · Prickly Pear

Opuntia Missouriensis. 1 ft. June and July. This cactus is perfectly hardy and is exceedingly effective on rockwork, ledges, stone walls and like places, or will thrive in any garden soil. Flowers pale yellow, large, and showy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

O. vulgaris. 1 ft. Rich yellow flowers; very small spines. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Orobus · Bitter Vetch

Orobus vernus. 1 ft. May and June. Flowers pea-shaped and quite bright and showy with their combination purple, blue, and red tints. 25 cts.

O., var. alba. A rare white form. 35 cts.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. 8 in. May and June. A dwarf, Japan evergreen-leaved plant. Very valuable for forming mats of persistent glossy foliage. White flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. variegata. Leaves bordered with creamy white. Same habit as preceding. 30 cts.

Peony · Herbaceous Class

Peonies should be planted in good, rich, deep, moist soil, after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants. They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects makes them most desirable. Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Peony rivals the rose in beauty, ranging from pure white to darkest red, and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Peonies thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade. Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors every year.

Named varieties, except where noted, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; mixed colors, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; whole clumps XX, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; single varieties, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Active. Pink; bud very large and round, full, double; late.

Alba superba. White; large and full.

Amabilis grandiflora. White; very large, double; fringed petals; fine; very sweet.

Amabilis speciosa. Rose, fading to white; large, very double; sweet.

Baron Rothschild. Outside petals rose, center salmon; sweet; distinct.

Bicolor Mad. Guerin. Fine red, rosy center.

Bicolor. Pink, center yellowish white.

Blushing Bride. Light rose, nearly white.

Buckii. Light crimson, double large, rose-scented.

Candida flora plena. Dark red outside petals, rosy white center; very fine.

Caroline Mather. Purple-crimson; very large, double and very dark.

Couronne de Roses. Dark rose, soft rose center.

Delecourt Verhille. Pure white, carmine-spotted.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

Delectissima. Rose; large, full; fine; sweet.

Diamond. Large, white, and fragrant.

Doyenne d'Enghien. Violet-rose and carmine.

Duchesse de Nemours. Rose-pink; very large, double; sweet; one of the best.

Dugueslin. Rosy carmine.

Elegans. Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center; loose; fine; sweet.

Festiva maxima. Creamy white, with small center of carmine; round; early; in clusters; sweet. 50 cts.

Fragrantissima. Violet and rose-color; very sweet.

Francis Ortegal. Dark purple-crimson; very large; fine; deep, double; sweet.

Fulgida. Very dark crimson; good.

Geldorf. Soft red; extra fine.

Humei. Rose; full, large, late; one of the best.

King of Roses. Deep rose; sweet-scented.

La France. Pink outside petals, with yellowish center; very fine.



Herbaceous Peonies

L'Innocence. White; rosy outer petals.

La Martine. Bright red; full; good.

Mad. Waroquet. Purplish rose.

Maiden Blush. White and light rose.

Mary Hamilton. Satin rosy red.

Mary Stuart. Rosy white, creamy center.

Mad. Breon. Outside petals rosy flesh, center white and yellowish, turning to pure white.

Officinalis alba plena. Double; white, tinged red.

Officinalis rosea. Double; crimson, changing to rose; fragrant; fine.

Officinalis rubra. Dark red; very early.

Osiris. Rosy carmine.

Perfection. Outside petals rose-lilac, inside salmon; sweet.

Pius IX. Dark red-purple; semi-double.

Prolifera tricolor. Rosy white, center yellow, with carmine spots.

Pulcherrima. Bright satin-rose, center blush-white.

Purpurea. Delicate purplish carmine.

Reine Hortense. Pink; large; full; globular; fine; fragrant.

Rosa grandiflora. Rose-crimson; very double; early.

Salvator. Rose; white center.

S. B. Rendather. Clear violet-red.

Sweetheart. Red, white and rose center.



HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

Tenuifolium flore pleno. Deeply cut fringe-like foliage. Flowers bright scarlet-crimson; quite double and globular; rare and fine. 50 cts.

Triumph du Nord. Violet-rose, lilac shade.

Triumph de Paris. White, center yellowish.

Variegated. Pink and salmon variegation. Semi-double; sweet.

Victoria. Rose, center yellowish.

Victor Lemans. Rosy, light center.

Washington. Violet-rose.

Whitleyi. White, large and sweet.

Wilhelmina. Fine soft rose; extra large.

SINGLE-FLOWERED

Most amateurs prefer these to the double forms when once they have seen them in blossom. The immense single blooms, often 12 to 18 inches across, in all their brilliant tints of color, appeal to the refined taste most strongly. In colors.

TREE, or MOUTAN CLASS

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 3 to 4 feet in height, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably beautiful and striking, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 8 inches across and appearing in May and June. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

\$1 each, \$9 per 10

Banksii (Chinese Double). Very large, fragrant



Oriental Poppies

HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

flowers; rose-blush, with purple center; one of the best.

Elizabeth. Very large, rosy crimson; full and fine.

Ville de St. Denis. Enormous flower; white; double; lightly tinted with violet-carmine in the center.

Papaver · Perennial Poppies

There is no class of hardy plants which has risen so much in public favor as the perennial Poppies, all of which are most striking and useful, both in the garden and in a cut state. They flower from the beginning of June to October and possess a delicious lilac perfume, and are invaluable for cutting purposes.

Papaver nudicaule. 1 ft. All summer. Flowers of a bright cheerful yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

P., var. album (The White Iceland Poppy). One of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. miniatum. This new, brilliant, orange-scarlet variety is the most showy of the Iceland Poppies. 25c.

These Iceland Poppies form a group of most exquisite flowers.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

There are few, if any, more gorgeous flowers than these. They die down after transplanting, but make new growth from the roots and are evergreen in winter. They do not like frequent transplanting.

Beauty of Livermore. Fine cut foliage, with handsome crimson flowers of large size, borne on stiff stems. A very vigorous and free bloomer. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Blush Queen. Pale pink, with purple tint and blotch of deep purple at base of petals. 50 cts.

Bracteata. 3 ft. May and June. A charming variety, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, 2½ feet in height, the immense, deep blood-crimson flowers having conspicuous leafy bracts. 30 cts.

Duke of Teck. Immense fiery red flowers; very free and remains in bloom a long time. A splendid novelty. 50 cts.

Grand Mogul. Color a brilliant scarlet, the flowers of immense size, with deeply cut foliage, and very robust in growth. A mass of this plant in the garden, where it is quite hardy, must be seen to appreciate its remarkable effectiveness as a decorative plant. 50c.

Novæ Angliæ (The New England Poppy). Our own introduction. Blood-red. If planted in good soil will produce flowers 12 inches across. \$1.

Orientele. 3 ft. June. The large Oriental Poppy. A bold and showy perennial, producing numerous slender stems 2½ feet high, with large, crimson-scarlet flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Parkmani. This magnificent hybrid is conceded to be the most showy and beautiful Poppy known to cultivation. It is of the size of a large peony blossom, usually 8 to 12 inches across, borne on stout stems 2 to 3 feet high, blood-red, with a large black wedge of color at the base of each petal. Very scarce. 50 cts.

Royal Scarlet. It is a strong-growing variety, with stout, erect stems 3½ feet in height. The flowers are unequalled for size and brilliancy, when fully expanded, measuring 12 inches in diameter. Color a glowing scarlet. 50 cts.

Salmon Queen. Soft salmon-color. 50 cts.



Pardanthus • Blackberry Lily

Pardanthus Sinensis. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Spotted black and orange flowers, and broad, sword-shaped foliage, and seeds looking like blackberries. A fine border plant. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

Pentstemon • Beard Tongue

Pentstemon acuminatus. 1 ft. July. Lilac-violet flowers about 1 inch long. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. barbatus Torreyi. 4 ft. July. A stately, brilliant flowering perennial, with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

P. diffusus. 18 in. June and July. Showy spikes of purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. digitalis. 3 ft. July and August. Showy spikes of pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. grandiflorus. 3 ft. June to September. Large, showy purple flowers in a long, leafy spike. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. ovatus. 2 to 4 ft. July and August. Flowers blue, changing to purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. tubiflorus. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers white, or nearly so, sometimes tinged with purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Phalaris • Ribbon Grass

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass). 2 to 4 ft. Large, variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P., var. spectabilis. A very striking native grass, with leaves about ½ inch wide, and long, loose, erect panicles tinged with purple. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Hardy Phlox

This glorious family of hardy perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all the various plants which we have in our gardens. Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses. All the Phloxes are well adapted for cutting, with the exception of the dwarf form, and are excessively floriferous. The early dwarf sorts are unequalled for carpeting bare spots, which are soon covered by their rapid growth. We have grouped together a very large collection of the most distinct and really valuable kinds, which we offer under their respective heads.

DWARF PHLOX

Every one of these is worthy of cultivation. They grow close to the ground, forming a carpet of foliage, which in early spring is entirely hidden from view by the flowers.

Phlox amoena. April and June. The most beautiful of this lovely group, somewhat in the way of *P. procumbens*, but more vigorous in growth, producing far more flowers and of a bright, lovely pink. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

P. Caroliniana ovata. 1 to 2½ ft. A strong-growing variety, producing corymbs of large, bright, purplish red flowers in late spring. One of the best. Is very useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. divaricata. 10 to 18 in. Fragrant, bright lilac flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

P. procumbens. 4 in. April and May. Narrow, glossy leaves and violet flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Perennial Phlox

HARDY PHLOX, continued

P. reptans. 4 to 8 in. Rose-purple flowers in showy clusters. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. Stellaria. 5 to 6 in. April and May. Handsome pale lilac flowers above narrow foliage. Forms a broad, dense bush. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. subulata (Moss Pink). 4 to 6 in. One of the best to form a carpet of moss-like foliage, entirely hidden in spring by the myriads of purple-pink flowers, with a dark center. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

P., var. alba. A snowy white form of *Subulata*. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

P., var. The Bride. White, with red center. Very fine. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

P., var. frondosa. 4 to 6 in. April and May. Sheets of bright rose-colored flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

TALL, LATE-BLOOMING PHLOX DECUSSATA

The showiest and most vigorous of the group. They bloom from July until October, the immense heads of flowers measuring from 6 to 9 inches across. They are remarkable for their exceedingly bright and varied colors, which include all shades from vermilion to pure white, some also being beautifully striped. Our collection embraces the newest and finest novelties, as well as the older sorts. 2 to 3½ ft.

15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10

Annie Cook. Flesh-pink.

Auguste Riviere. Deep salmon, crimson eye; fine panicles.

Aureore Boreale. Flowers large, in dense panicles; orange, with purple center; of great effect.

Boule de Feu. Beautiful bright salmon, crimson eye; good spike; very effective.



Platycodon

HARDY PHLOX, continued

- Charlotte Saisson.** White, light crimson center.
Claude de Jouffroy. Reddish violet, center purple; large; fine form.
Coccinea. Deep, fiery scarlet, dark eye; large, compact truss.
Comedie. Clear lilac, edged white, white center.
Coquelicot. Rich orange-scarlet.
De Lesseps. Rosy mauve; flowers large and fine.
Eclaireur. Without doubt, the finest Phlox yet produced, and one which should be in every garden. Plant very dwarf, of a charming effect; immense panicles in breadth, almost equaling the height of the plant. Enormous carmine flowers, center rosy salmon, surrounded with a starry wreath of rosy white.
Edith. Dwarf white; very floriferous.
Esperance. Silvery rose, center white.
Eugene Verdier. Deep lilac, shaded rosy purple, dark eye; very distinct.
General Brice. Flowers perfect, fiery red; center is a fiery purple.
General Chanzy. A new sort of extraordinary brilliancy, and of large size; one of the finest Phlox in existence. Dwarf habit.
General Trochu. White, shaded pink, scarlet eye.
Gloire de Neuilly. Magenta-crimson; very fine.
Independence. Large and pure white; extra good.
Ixon. Fine red, with bright eye. Effective.
Jeanne d'Arc. Purest white; of grand form and substance.
J. G. Von Laasburg. The finest white.
Joseph Barr. Carmine-red.
Le Soleil. Brilliant china-rose; center bright rose, surrounded with a pale rose tint. Flowers very large and perfect.
La Feu de Monde. Bright salmon-red; late.
Madam Langier. Dark red.
M. Menuet. Silvery rose; fine.

HARDX PHLOX, continued

- Miss Stevenson.** Deep pink, conspicuous crimson eye.
Moonlight. Beautiful silvery rose; fine truss and flower.
Ornament. Large flowers, bright pink. Very large pink velvet center.
Pelleton. Pure white, light crimson center. The flowers and spikes are very large; extra fine.
Prima Donna. Fine salmon-pink.
Richard Wallace. Pure white, rosy crimson eye.
Sir E. Landseer. Rich salmon-scarlet, crimson eye. Extra form.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA, EARLY

- Miss Lingard.** White, pink center.
Indian Chief. Light purple.
White Swan. Pure white.

Physostegia · False Dragon-Head

- Physostegia speciosa.** 2 ft. June. A tall form, with bright pink showy flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P. Virginica (False Dragon-head). 1 to 3 ft. July and August. One of the most attractive midsummer perennials growing into a dense bush, covered with heath-like, pink, tubular flowers. Showy and reliable as a garden plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P., var. alba. A fine pure white variety of the above. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P., var. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers in spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Platycodon

- These are commonly included among Campanulas, which they resemble. From July until September they bear multitudes of great, showy, bell-shaped flowers and are a feature in any garden. They are among the very best of hardy plants for cutting.
Platycodon grandiflora. 1 to 3 ft. July to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P., var. alba. Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P., var. Mariesii. 1 ft. A dwarf form of the above, with broad foliage and larger deep violet-blue blossoms. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.
P., var. flore pleno. Double blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Podophyllum · May Apple

- Podophyllum peltatum.** 1 to 1½ ft. May. Large, white flowers and yellow fruit about the size of a plum beneath the leaves. Pretty for any damp, shady position. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Polemonium

- These plants are easily grown and have handsome, fern-like foliage which sets off the spikes of flowers to advantage.
Polemonium cæruleum. 2 ft. May to July. Light blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.
P., var. alba. A white form of the above. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.
P. Himalaicum. 6 in. Large tufts of graceful, fern-like foliage and large branching spikes of beautiful



GENEVA, NEW YORK



POLEMONIUM, continued

azure-blue flowers. It flowers from May to August, and is one of the best border plants yet introduced. 25 cts.

P. Richardsoni. 6 in. The flowers are a lovely sky-blue, with golden yellow anthers, forming a striking contrast, and are produced in large, lax heads. Flowers in May and June. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. reptans. 6 in. April to June. A creeping form, with clear blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Polygonatum · Solomon's Seal

A well-known native plant with long, arching flower stems, bearing white tubular blooms.

Polygonatum commutatum (Solomon's Seal). 2 to 8 ft. Panicked racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. multiflorum. 2 ft. May and June. This does especially well in shady spots. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Polygonum · Knot-weed

Polygonum amplexicaule, or **multiflorum** (Mountain Fleece). 3 ft. Large, showy plumes of creamy white flowers late in the season. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

P. Baldschuanicum. A perfectly hardy climbing plant, fairly smothered with feathery snow-white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, borne in long racemes. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P. cuspidatum. August and September. A vigorous-growing plant 6 inches in height, with large, heart-shaped foliage and innumerable racemes of white flowers. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubby borders, or for isolated positions on the lawns, etc. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. Sachalinense. 10 ft. August and September. With tall, stout stems, slightly drooping foliage, flowers white, in axillary clusters. A remarkable plant of quite a sub-tropical appearance, very useful for margins of waters, shrubby borders, etc. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. Sieboldi. 5 ft. A strong-growing plant, producing clouds of creamy white flowers; very effective for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Potentilla · Cinquefoil

Potentilla, C. R. Cutter. Flowers dark red, splash-ed and edged with yellow; double. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. formosum. 18 in. July. A fine species, with bright cherry-red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. grandiflora. A plant with an abundance of bright yellow flowers in summer; very desirable. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. Golconde. Very large and double; rich crimson flowers, suffused and edged with yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. lutea. Rich yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

P. purpurea plena. Orange-red and yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P., William Rollison. Mahogany-brown, suffused with orange; double. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Primula · Primrose

This beautiful family unfortunately embraces many varieties which do not thrive in our climate. As a matter of fact, our summer heat and severe

PRIMULA, continued

winters are not favorable to a single variety of the Primrose family, and it is rare to find them really at home in the border, or even in the rockery.

Primula auricula. The sweet-scented yellow Swiss species, with large, handsome, smooth, silver-edged foliage. Needs protection in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

P. carpatica. Dense round head of deep violet-blue flowers in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

P. officinalis hybrida (Polyanthus, or Cowslip). 6 to 12 in. April and May. These vary in color, ranging in color from crimson to deep yellow and pure white. They are more at home in a frame. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

P. Sieboldii, or **cortusoides.** 6 to 10 in. May and June. It is needless to say one word in praise of this Primrose; it is a favorite with all. It has proved hardy in light elevated soil, and is one of the most effective for spring bedding we possess. They can also be easily grown in pots in a cool greenhouse or conservatory, and as a coldframe plant nothing could be finer. The colors are most delicate, while the flowers are very tenacious when cut. The colors have a wide range, from pure white to crimson, yellow, purple, etc. 25 cts.

P. veris superba. New hardy Giant Primrose. A hybrid Primrose, having the growth of a polyanthus, combined with the yellow color and fragrance of the English Primrose. In size of flower it is fully three times as large as any hardy Primrose known. It is perfectly hardy and flowers earlier than any other plant of the same family known to us. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Pulmonaria · Lungwort

Plants which thrive in any ordinary soil and are useful and ornamental in any position.

Pulmonaria officinalis. 1 ft. May. Pinkish flowers changing to blue, with dark, handsomely spotted foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Pyrethrum · Feverfew

They are among the most useful hardy flowers we have, thriving in almost any soil or situation, being true perennials, and, when once established, lasting in condition for many years without replanting.

Pyrethrum roseum, Single. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Coccinea. Rich, reddish purple.

Elsie Gertrude. Pale flesh; very large.

Hebe. Pure white.

James Kelway. Vivid scarlet; very large and free.

Jubilee. Crimson-scarlet.

Nimrod. Large and free; silvery rose.

Rosy Morn. Rose-pink; very pretty.

Standard. Rosy carmine; very fine.

Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

P. roseum, Double. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Achilles. Pink, with bronze.

Album plenum. Pure white.

Aphrodite. Pure white; free and fine.

Captain Nares. Bright glowing crimson; remarkably free.

Celia. Very bright pink.

Delicatissima. Bright rosy lilac, orange center.

Figaro. Light rose; very fine.

Imbricatum. Purple-carmine, tipped with white.

Lady Derby. Very beautiful; silvery flesh.



PYRETHRUM, continued

P. roseum, Mont Blanc. Pure white; free and erect habit.

Ne Plus Ultra. Blush.

Princess Charlotte. Purple-lilac.

Triomphe de Mai. Carmine-rose; very pretty.

William Krumper. Rosy lilac.

Pyrethrum Tchihatchewi. May and June. A low-growing species forming a dense tuft of dark green foliage, finely cut. Produces an abundance of showy, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Useful for covering waste, dry spots. 25 cts.

P. uliginosum. 4 to 5 ft. July to September. A choice and noble variety, bearing a profusion of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Foliage light green. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Ranunculus · Buttercup

Ranunculus acris flora plena (Bachelor's Button). 2 ft. May to September. A fine showy perennial, with very double, shiny, golden yellow flowers, and lacinated foliage. 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

R. aconitifolius plenus (White Bachelor's Button). 2 ft. June. Ornamental, double white, globose flowers; grows freely; prefers moist soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

R. repens. June and July. A very free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers; foliage coarsely cut. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

R. speciosus. Immense double, golden yellow flowers, on stems 9 inches in height. A first-class perennial and one we can strongly recommend for a cool, moist spot. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Rheum · Rhubarb

Rheum officinale. 6 ft. July. A bold, striking plant, with broad, wrinkled leaves, reddish stems, and tall, imposing spikes of greenish flowers. Fine for tropical effect, as a single specimen, or in borders. The best of the Rheums. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Rhexia · Meadow Beauty

Rhexia Virginica. 9 in. July to September. One of the showiest of our native plants. Deep crimson and pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Rudbeckia · Cone-Flower

A showy class of strong, easily cultivated plants.

Rudbeckia fulgida. 1 to 2½ ft. August to October. The plant is compact and bushy. Flowers orange-yellow, while the disk is of a deep, rich, velvety maroon-brown, the combination of color which makes it one of the most striking objects in a flower garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

R., Golden Glow. Novelty. It forms a round, dense bush, literally covered during the last part of summer with very double, vivid yellow flowers on long stems. It is not stiff or formal, but has the loose, picturesque fluffiness of Japan chrysanthemums. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

R. laciniata. 6 to 8 ft. July and August. Broad showy heads of lemon-yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

R. maxima. 6 ft. August and September. One of the most striking late-flowering plants, with broad, glaucous foliage and flowers which measure from 4 to 6 inches. Deep yellow petals and prominent, deep purple center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

RUDBECKIA, continued

R. Newmanii. 3 ft. One of the best of our hardy border plants, producing its golden yellow flowers with jet-black centers in great profusion during the autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

R. purpurea. Produces in September, large, handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

R. sub-tomentosa. 5 ft. August. Brilliant lemon-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Salvia

Salvia azurea grandiflora. 3 ft. August and September. Flowers on long spikes; a magnificent azure-blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

S. pratense (Meadow Sage). 2 to 3 ft. Deep blue flowers in spikes for a long period in midsummer. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S., var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A handsome, white-flowered variety. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Sanguinaria · Blood-Root

Sanguinaria Canadensis. 1 ft. April. Flowers pure white, produced in profusion. Should be planted in masses to give the best effect. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Santolina

Santolina incana. 1½ to 2 ft. July and August. An excellent plant for effect of foliage, which is glaucous evergreen and fine; small yellow flowers in quantity. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Saponaria · Soapwort

Saponaria officinalis flore pleno. 2 ft. August. A pretty variety, with broad heads of double pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

S. ocymoides. 6 in. May to August. A useful trailing plant, not particular as to location; covered with small, bright pink flowers. Very fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Saxifraga · Rock Foil

A handsome and useful class of plants, the megasea section being the most valuable in this climate. These all have broad, strong, but dwarf foliage, which is almost evergreen in character.

Saxifraga cordifolia. 15 in. April and May. Large dark, heart-shaped foliage, with clusters of deep rosy flowers. Very showy. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S., var. purpurea. Rich, deep purple flowers in large spikes. 35 cts.

S. crassifolia. 12 to 15 in. April and May. Bright pink flowers on long stems. 25 cts.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa Caucasica. 18 in. July to September. One of the handsomest hardy perennials; its flowers last a long time in the water, and their peculiar, soft, lilac-blue shade is charming. It is a vigorous grower, thoroughly hardy, and very free blooming. We consider this a plant destined to become very popular. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S., var. alba. A charming variety of the preceding, with white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Sedum

This dwarf family of succulents includes many beautiful and interesting forms which are worthy of cultivation, and which are particularly adapted for edgings, and for clothing bare spots in borders, where their glaucous foliage and bright flowers invariably rivet the interest. All are creeping in habit, and thrive in dry, sunny spots, where other plants will not grow.

Sedum acre. 4 in. May and June. Handsome light green foliage and yellow flowers in masses. One of the best. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

S. aizoon. 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Broad heads of yellow flowers. 25 cts.

S. album. 4 to 6 in. July and August. Showy white flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

S. brevifolium. Silvery foliage with white and pink flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. maximum atropurpureum. Metallic brown foliage and red flowers. Very effective for borders and carpet hedging. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. Marimowiczii. 12 in. Broad, striking heads of yellow flowers. Very fine. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. sexangulare. 3 to 6 in. June and July. Yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10.

S. Sieboldii. 6 in. Japan. A handsome species, with trailing branches, broad, glaucous foliage, margined with pink, and in autumn assuming red and purple shades; flowers showy bright pink. One of the best of rock plants. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. spectabile (Showy Sedum). 18 in. Japan. Has broad, light green foliage and showy, flat heads of handsome, rose-colored flowers. One of the best plants for foliage or flower effect. Indispensable for late-blooming. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

S. Telephium purpureum (Purple-leaved Sedum). 1 ft. Purple-leaved form, retaining its color throughout the summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Sempervivum · House Leek

A large group of plants, easily grown and suitable for rockeries or for edging and carpet bedding.

Sempervivum arachnoideum. 6 in. Flowers bright red. Tops of leaves in rosette connected by silvery threads. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. Boutignianum. Flowers of pale rose-color. 10c. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. Californicum. Pale red flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. fimbriatum. Bright red flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. Pittoni. Flowers are a primrose-yellow color. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. Ruthenicum. Pale yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. tectorum. Broad rosettes of green, tinged with purple in autumn. 10c. each, 85c. for 10, \$8 per 100.

Silene · Catchfly

Silene maritima flore pleno. 6 to 8 in. June and July. Prostrate tufts of glaucous foliage an inch in height, bearing double flowers as large as the old Double White Pink; easily grown and exceedingly free-flowering. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

S. Pennsylvanica. April and May. A pretty American species, growing about 9 inches high, producing numerous short stems, terminating with clusters of bright pink flowers. It prefers a sunny situation, and can be easily grown in a border or rockwork. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

SILENE, continued

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). 1 to 2 ft. Showy, crimson-scarlet flowers in gorgeous profusion during the summer. A brilliant plant and most effective. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Silphium · Compass Plant

Silphium laciniatum. 6 to 8 ft. July to September. A stately perennial, producing large, soft yellow flowers, which are supposed to change their position with the sun. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. perfoliatum. 4 to 8 ft. July to September. Has showy heads of yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Sisyrinchium · Star-Grass

Sisyrinchium grandiflorum (Satin Flower). 1 ft. May and June. Handsome, drooping, bell-shaped, rich purple flowers. Very graceful. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Solidago · Golden Rod

A few of these add color and effect to the garden, although the majority are coarse growers.

Solidago sempervirens. 2 to 5 ft. July to October. This is the most showy of all species; leaves leathery, shining, often 3 by 12 inches. Flower-heads 18 to 24 inches broad. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

S. rigida. Stout and showy. Best western species, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

Spiraea · Goat's Beard

An old and well-known class of hardy plants, to which have been lately added several notably distinct and valuable new varieties, like *Palmata elegans*, *palmata alba*, and *astilboides*. The entire collection is hardy and grown without difficulty.

Spiraea aruncus. 4 ft. June. A lovely border perennial, producing long, feathery panicles of innumerable small, white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. astilboides. June and July. A beautiful Japanese species belonging to the Aruncus group, about 2 feet high, producing dense plumes of feathery white flowers; distinct from any of this family, and a very beautiful plant; hardy and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S., var. floribunda. Novelty. We recommend this herbaceous Spirea as one of the most valuable, either for forcing or outdoor culture yet offered. Its habit is compact and graceful, and as a plant for supplying cut blooms of feathery white, which are borne profusely, it cannot be excelled. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

S. Chinensis. 18 in. July and August. Finely cut foliage; pink flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. Davidii. Spikes 4 to 5 feet high, like a gigantic *Spiraea Japonica*, but of lovely rose-pink color. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

S. filipendula flore pleno. Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty, fern-like foliage. One of the best, most useful and showy perennials. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. Japonica. 2 ft. June and July. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers and pleasing dark foliage. A favorite plant in garden or for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



SPIRÆA, continued

S., var. grandiflora (Multiflora compacta). 2 ft. A novelty of decided merit, and one of the choicest hardy plants recently introduced. It is a decided improvement over the type, as the flower spikes are larger and of the purest white. It flowers more freely than the common *Spiraea Japonica*, and the stems are longer and more compact in habit. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S., Kamschatka. 6 ft. June. This variety bears immense clusters of white flowers; a noble plant for damp places. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

S. lobata (Venusta). 3 to 5 ft. June and July. Branching, feathery plumes of soft rose-color. One of the best of the Spiræas. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. palmata. 3 ft. June to August. A magnificent plant with heads of vivid crimson flowers and elegant foliage. One of the best hardy plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S., var. alba. 1 to 3 ft. June and July. A novelty highly recommended. It is a pure white variety, similar in habit, adaptabilities, etc., to the old variety. A really beautiful decorative plant. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

S., var. elegans. 1 to 3 ft. June and July. We can speak in the highest terms of this plant, for the combination of flowers and foliage is both unique and, in the highest sense, decorative. The flowers vary from creamy white to pure white, with a tinge of crimson in the center. They are unexcelled for cutting, and formed in panicles in abundance. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. ulmaria. 3 ft. June and July. Creamy white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S., var. flore pleno. Double white form of the above. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Stachys • Woundwort

Stachys Betonica superba. 12 to 18 in. July. Spikes of rosy pink flowers. 25 cts.

S. lanata. 1 ft. July. Foliage silvery white; flowers small, purple; useful for edging. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. rosa grandiflora. 12 in. Spikes of rosy pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Statice • Sea Lavender

A group not so well known as they should be. The minute flowers are produced in broad heads 18 to 20 inches across, which are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy.

Statice latifolia. 1 to 2 ft. July to September. Bright blue flowers in immense heads. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

S. maritima. 2 ft. July. Rose. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Stipa • Feather Grass

Stipa pinnata. 20 in. In light, well-drained soil its showy plumes are produced with great effect and when cut are unequalled for decoration. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Stokesia

Stokesia cyanea. 1 ft. August to October. A first-class autumn-flowering perennial, bearing a profusion of lavender-blue flowers 2 to 3 inches across. It succeeds best in light, warm soils and is a little tender. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Thalictrum • Meadow Rue

Thalictrum aquilegifolium. 2 ft. May to July. A graceful border plant, with heads of feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely cut. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

T. Delavayi. 2½ to 3 ft. A high-valued plant, with lovely, blue-green foliage; flowers large, handsome, lilac-color. A very graceful and striking variety. Good for cutting. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

T. sulphureum. Similar to *T. aquilegifolium*, but flowers are a sulphur-color. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Thermopsis

Thermopsis Caroliniana. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. A showy, tall-growing plant, with clover-like foliage, and long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in midsummer. Choice for the rear of the border in ordinary soils. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Thymus • Thyme

Well-drained soil or dry banks.

Thymus micans. 4 in. Evergreen-tufted foliage and light purple flowers. 20 cts.

T. serpyllum aureum. 8 in. Variegated golden and green evergreen foliage; most showy and fragrant 20 cts.

T. vulgaris. 6 in. June and July. An old garden plant, being grown as a sweet herb; flowers small, lilac or purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes; foliage very fragrant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

T., var. argenteus. Variegated with silver, making a lovely little plant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Tiarella • Mitrewort

Tiarella cordifolia. 6 to 12 in. May. A plant of great beauty, both in leaf and flower. Perfectly hardy, rapidly increased and flourishing in almost any soil and position. The flowers are small, of a creamy white and star-shaped, the buds delicately tinged with pink, and borne in great profusion. 15 c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Tradescantia • Spiderwort

A showy and highly decorative group of border plants, forming erect bushes 18 inches in height, producing numerous terminal umbels of large flowers which are produced in great profusion the whole of the summer.

Tradescantia Virginiana. 2½ ft. All summer. Violet-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

T., var. alba. Pure white flowers. Very fine. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

T., var. cærulea. Bright blue flowers. 25 cts.

T., var. coccinea. Bright red flowers. 25 cts.

Trillium • Wood Lily

There are many varieties of this species, of which *T. grandiflorum* is by far the finest. We can offer *Cernuum*, *Erectum*, *Erectum album*, *Erythrocarpum nivale* and *Recurvatum* when wanted.

Trillium erectum. 6 to 9 in. April. Ill-smelling, brownish purple flowers; broad, rhomboid leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

T. grandiflorum. 9 in. May. Large, white flowers which are very handsome. Can be domesticated in any garden, and is worthy of culture everywhere. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Tritoma · Kniphofia

A stately genus of liliaceous plants, forming tufts of long, broad, fleshy, grass-like leaves, from the midst of which are thrown up numerous stout stems bearing spikes of scarlet and yellow flowers, commonly known as the "Red-hot Poker," "Flame Flower," or "Torch Plant." They will grow in almost any soil or situation, and are invaluable late in the autumn. They are seen to the best advantage at the back of the mixed border, in large clumps among shrubs. After flowering they should be lifted and wintered in the cellar in boxes of earth.

Tritoma glaucescens. Large spikes of vermilion-scarlet flowers when in bud, shading to orange; exceeding free-blooming; one of the very best. 25 cts.

T. nobilis. The grandest of the group; immense spikes of orange-red flowers on stems 6 to 7 feet long, blooming from August to December. 35 cts.

T. uvaria grandiflora. 3 ft. September and October. Spikes of scarlet flowers, shading to orange. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

T. Pfitzerii. 4 ft. August to October. Produces extra-fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers, with long, protruding anthers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.



Tritoma Pfitzerii

Trollius · Globe Flower

Trollius Caucasicus flore pleno. 18 to 24 in. Large double flowers; deep orange; very desirable. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

T. Europæus. 18 in. A valuable border perennial, with large, globular, lemon-colored, butter-cuplike flowers on long stems. Grows in almost any soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

T. giganteus. 18 in. May. A very tall form of this species. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

T., Orange Globe. 2 ft. A strong, sturdy grower, with large, globular flowers, of a rich, deep, glowing orange. Free-blooming. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Tunica

Tunica saxifraga. 6 in. June to August. A good rock plant, with quantities of small, rosy white flowers and delicate foliage. Fine for edging. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Uniola · Spike Grass

Uniola latifolia. A handsome native grass, growing 3 to 4 feet, forming large clumps, with graceful, drooping panicles, valuable for effect and for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10

Uvularia · Bellwort

Uvularia grandiflora. 10 to 18 in. April to June. Pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers; grows in shade. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Valeriana · Valerian

Valeriana officinalis. 4 ft. June. Large trusses of light lavender flowers, fragrant and showy foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Veronica · Speedwell

A splendid family of hardy plants, and all handsome, especially *V. subsessilis*.

Veronica amethystina. 12 in. June. One of the best. Flowers amethyst-blue, on short spikes. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

VERONICA, continued

V. gentianoides. 12 in. May. Pale blue, with azure foliage, glossy and broad. 25 cts.

V., var. folia variegata. A pretty, variegated form of the above. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

V. incana. 12 in. June and July. Deep blue flowers, grayish foliage; good for edging. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V. longifolia subsessilis. 2 ft. August and September. This is not only the best of this family, but one of the finest hardy perennials yet introduced. Flowers in dense, erect spikes, a foot in length, and from 4 to 5 inches in circumference, of a deep, rich blue. It is perfectly hardy, and can be recommended. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10.

V. officinalis (Speedwell). 4 to 6 in. May to July. A spreading, trailing plant with bright foliage and dense racemes of showy blue flowers. This plant grows so easily and blooms so continuously that it cannot be too strongly recommended. Fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

V. repens. May. Very dwarf and flowers white and showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V. rupestris. 4 in. May and June. Creeping habit, and one of the best we have for carpeting rockeries or bare places. Flowers showy blue, in dense spikes. An excellent plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V. spicata. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Long spikes of small, blue flowers. Flowering habit constant. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V., var. alba. 2 to 2½ ft. June and July. A snowy white form of the above. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V. Virginica. 5 ft. August. Tall-growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Vernonia · Ironweed

Vernonia noveboracensis. 5 ft. Tall and vigorous growth, and good in back of borders. Intense purple flowers in large heads. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.



Vinca • Myrtle

All of a creeping habit, with evergreen foliage and bright flowers. All the varieties are finely adapted to covering bare spots where grass will not grow, and *V. minor* is more generally used than any other plant, growing in very shady places.

Vinca minor. April to June. Green foliage; strong grower; flowers blue. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

V., var. alba. A form of the above, with pure white flowers; a most useful and attractive plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Viola • Violets

Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown in the border and ought to be more generally cultivated.

Viola cornuta. 9 in. April to August. Dark purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V., var. alba. 6 in. April and May. Large, white-flowered variety and constant bloomer. Useful as a border plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

V., var. Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with dark eye. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

V. cucullata. 8 in. April and May. Dark blue flowers, freely produced on long stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V., var. alba. A very fine white form, blooming in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

V. pedata (Bird's Foot Violet). 3 to 6 in. May and June. Large lilac flowers and pretty foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

V., var. Hardy Russian. This is an especially hardy variety and stands our winters with no protection except a few leaves about the plants. The flowers are large, double, and deliciously fragrant. This, with *V. Wellsiana*, the single sort, makes two most desirable hardy violets for general outdoor culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

V., var. Wellsiana. An excellent single form. 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

Vincetoxicum Japonicum

Vincetoxicum Japonicum. A new herbaceous plant from Japan. The foliage is light green and it does not exceed 3 to 4 feet in height. The flowers are white and waxy, and freely borne in panicles on the long stems, being produced all summer. These flowers hold all insects which attempt to suck their nectar. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Select Assortments of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials Offered at Reduced Prices

Herbaceous Collection No. 1 \$1 00

One plant each, Anemone, Aquilegia, Aster, Campanula, Chrysanthemum, Delphinium, Lychnis, Papaver, Phlox, Pyrethrum.

Herbaceous Collection No. 2 \$1 50

Same as No. 1, and one each Viola, Vincetoxicum, Spirea, Monarda, Lobelia.

Herbaceous Collection No. 3 \$2 00

Same as Nos. 1, 2, and one each Japan Iris, German Iris, Heuchera, Gaillardia, Foxglove.

Herbaceous Collection No. 4 \$3 00

Contains 36 plants in 15 leading varieties.

Herbaceous Collection No. 5 \$5 00

Contains 62 plants and bulbs in 20 varieties.

Herbaceous Collection No. 6 \$10 00

Contains 137 plants and bulbs in 30 varieties.

Herbaceous Collection No. 7 \$15 00

Contains 190 plants and bulbs in 36 varieties.

Herbaceous Collection No. 8 \$25 00

Contains 325 plants and bulbs in 50 varieties.

Herbaceous Collection No. 12 \$56 00

Contains 565 plants and bulbs in 74 varieties.

We shall be glad to quote special rates on larger collections. In writing, please give size and shape of plot to be laid out, and details will be furnished immediately.

Aquatic Plants

Brasenia peltata (Water Shield). 15 cts.

Limnanthemum lacunosum (Floating Heart). 15c.

Nuphar advena (Common Yellow Lily). 30 cts.

Nymphaea odorata (White Water Lily). 25 cts.

N. rosea (Pink Water Lily). 30 cts.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed). 30 cts.

Hardy Orchids

In this list will be found the showiest and best of the Orchids of the United States. The Cypripediums, when planted in masses, give gorgeous colors and marking, which must be seen to be appreciated. All require moisture in summer with leaf-mold and sand, and, with a few exceptions, partial shade and moisture.

Arethusa bulbosa. Bright rose-purple flowers. 30c.

Calopogon pulchellus (Grass Pink). Fragrant, distinct, pink flowers. 30 cts.

Calypso borealis. Rosy purple sepals and white tip. 30 cts.

Cypripedium acaule. Bright pink flowers. Very showy. 30 cts.

C. parviflorum. Bright yellow flowers. 30 cts.

C. pubescens. Large, showy yellow flowers. Fine 30 cts.

C. spectabile (Moccasin Flower). A most charm-

ing plant, easily grown. Clusters of elegant white and pink flowers. 50 cts.

All the Cypripediums like moisture and shade.

Goodyera pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Pure white flowers on long stems. Foliage curiously marked with white. 25 cts.

Habenaria ciliaris. Fine spikes of vivid yellow, fringed flowers. Will grow in moist spot, full sun. 30c.

Pogonia ophioglossoides. Large, fragrant and elegant flowers, bright purple and fringed with white. 25 cts.



Hardy Ferns

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 18 in. Handsomely cut fronds, with long, clean, ebony-black stems. One of the finest. 15 cts.

Aspidium acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 15 in. Long, spear-shaped, brightest glossy green evergreen fronds. Splendid. 15 cts.

A. aculeatum Braunii. 2 ft. Elegant habit. Fronds pear-shaped, very finely cut and handsomely clothed with hairs throughout. 30 cts.

A. cristatum Clintonianum. 4 ft. Symmetrical habit, very long and broad fronds. 25 cts.

A. Goldianum. 4 ft. Broadly ovate, deeply cut fronds of a charming shade of green. One of the choicest. 25 cts.

A. marginale. 2 ft. Long, oval fronds of a charming deep green. Evergreen. 20 cts.

Asplenium angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). 2 ft. Long, narrow fronds of darkest green. 20c.

A. eburnum (Ebony Fern). 12 in. Long, narrow, upright fronds with black midribs. 15 cts.

A. filix-femina (Lady Fern). 3 ft. Long, delicate fronds. An elegant species. 20 cts.

A. Trichomanes (Common Spleenwort). 1 ft. Long and very narrow, delicate, simply cut fronds, with glossy brown midribs. 15 cts.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf Fern). 9 in. Odd, lance-like foliage, with drooping points which take root and form new plants, thus giving it its name. 15 cts.

Cryptogramme acrostichoides (Rock-brake). 8 in. Long, minutely divided fronds. 25 cts.

Cystopteris bulbifera (Bladder Fern). 3 ft. Long, deeply cut fronds of light green. 15 cts.

Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern). 2 ft. Long, broad, deeply cut light green foliage. 20 cts.

Lygodium palmatum (Climbing, or Hartford Fern). 3 ft. Broad foliage, with a twining stem. Rare and interesting. 25 cts.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 18 in. Broad, triangular, light green fronds on long stems. 20 cts.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 5 ft. A magnificent hardy Fern, with beautifully cut fronds of a rich green, and the whole plant of elegant habit. 30 cts.

Osmundia regalis (Royal Fern). 3 ft. One of the most graceful of Ferns. Pale green fronds, which unfold in the most beautiful manner in early spring. Forms a broad clump of graceful effect. 25 cts.

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 5 ft. Handsomely divided fronds, densely clothed with wool when young. 25 cts.

Pellaea densa (Cliff-brake). 1 ft. Delicately cut fronds, often with the margin of the leaflets recurved. 25 cts.

Phegopteris Dryopteris (Oak Fern). 1 ft. Triangular, deeply cut fronds of light green. Very graceful. 15 cts.

Scolopendrium vulgare (Hart's Tongue Fern). 1 ft. Choice and distinct, with strap-like leaves in a dense tuft, giving a distinct effect. 35 cts.

Woodsia ilvensis. 6 in. Forms a charming tuft of numerous, finely cut fronds about 6 inches long and 2 inches broad. 15 cts.

W. obtusa. 1 ft. Broad, deeply cut fronds in dense tufts. 15 cts.

Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern). 18 in. Long, divided fronds. Forms a neat clump. 20 cts.

Bog Plants

The following are the most valuable kinds for colonizing in wet places and margins of ponds and brooks.

Acorus Calamus (Sweet Flag). 20 cts.

Calla palustris (Water Arum). 20 cts.

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold). 20 cts.

Drosera filiformis (Thread-leaved Sundew). 15c.

D. longifolia (Oblong-leaved Sundew). 15 cts.

D. rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew). 15 cts.

Juncus effusus (Common Rush). 15 cts.

Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean). 15 cts.

Sarracenia Drummondii. 25 cts.

S. flava (Trumpet-leaf). 25 cts.

S. Psittacina (Parrot-beaked Pitcher Plant). 25c.

S. purpurea (Huntsman's Cap). 20 cts.

S. rubra (Red-flowered Pitcher Plant). 25 cts.

S. valislaris (Spotted Pitcher Plant). 25 cts.

Scirpus atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). 20 cts.

Symplocarpus foetidus (Skunk Cabbage). 30 cts.

Typha latifolia (Cattail). 25 cts.



Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

Caladium Esculentum

This grand tropical plant, known as Elephant's Ear, makes fine effects in summer bedding, the leaves frequently measuring 3 by 4 ft. Largest tubers, 15c. each, \$1.20 for 10.

CANNAS

Our Canna fields when in bloom in August and September, make a grand showing and attract many visitors. We grow all the standard kinds and you will make no mistake in ordering from us.

We offer any of the following varieties in Started Plants, ready April 15, for 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100. Price for the set, \$1, purchaser paying transit.

Austria. 6 ft. Pure canary-yellow. Late.

Beaute Poitevine. 4 ft. Large crimson flowers.

Black Beauty. 5 ft. Bronze-leaved; for foliage effect. If sold alone, 25 cts.

Florence Vaughan. 3½ ft. Rich golden yellow spotted with red.

Italia. 3 ft. Bright orange-scarlet, yellow border.

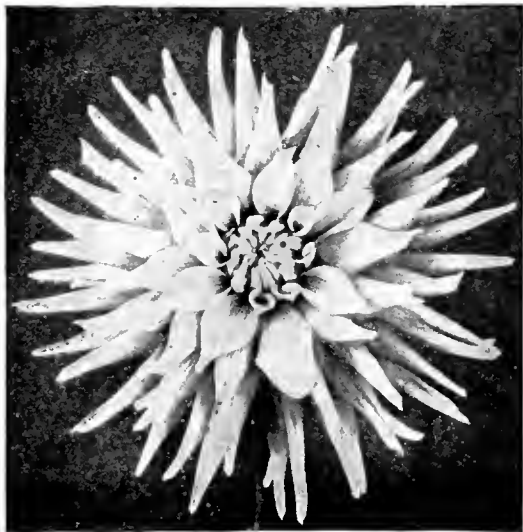
Mad. Crozy. 3½ ft. Scarlet, with golden edge.

Pink Beauty. 4 ft. Bright pink.

President McKinley. 3 ft. Brilliant crimson.

Queen Charlotte. 4 ft. Bright orange-scarlet, margined with yellow.

Robusta. 6 ft. Large, dark foliage.



Cactus Dahlia, Alpha

DAHLIAS

These summer- and autumn-flowering plants are more popular than ever. They should not be planted until the weather has become warm and settled in spring, and should be taken up before severe frosts in autumn. They require a sunny situation and rich soil, to bring out their full beauty. One shoot only should be allowed to each root. Roots should be kept in a warm, dry place during winter.

Cactus Dahlias

The following are the finest sorts in cultivation and of the true cactus form.

Alpha. White, speckled and striped. 25 cts.

Cactus Dahlias, continued

Comet. Silvery rose, speckled crimson. 35 cts.

Countess of Lonsdale. Salmon-pink. 25 cts.

Florodora. Deep crimson. 25 cts.

General Buller. Crimson, white-tipped. 25 cts.

Genesta. Amber, shaded yellow. 25 cts.

Green's White. Fine white. 25 cts.

Harbor Light. Vivid orange-red, tips overlaid with flame-color. 75 cts.

J. H. Jackson. Clear rich maroon. 35 cts.

Kriemhilde. Soft pink, white center. 25 cts.

Lord Roberts. Fine large white. 50 cts.

Lovely Ensford. Amber-color. 25 cts.

Maid of Honor. Peach-blossom pink. 75 cts.

Mrs. J. J. Crowe. Clear canary-yellow. 25 ct

Octopus. White, lilac tint. 25 cts.

Uncle Tom. Rich velvety crimson. 25 cts.

Other choice varieties, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10

Double Decorative Dahlias

Alfred Eldred. Rich crimson. 25 cts.

Claribel. Rosy purple. 15 cts.

Grand Duke Alexis. White, shaded pink. 25 cts.

J. R. Baldwin. Salmon-pink. 15 cts.

Mad. Van den Dael. Silvery pink. 25 cts.

Maid of Kent. Crimson, white tips. 15 cts.

Mrs. Chas. Turner. Fine yellow. 25 cts.

Mrs. Hartong. Fawn, suffused pink. 25 cts.

Mrs. Roosevelt. Delicate soft pink. 25 cts.

Mrs. Winters. Large pure white. 25 cts.

Oban. Rosy lavender and fawn. 20 cts.

Papa Carmet. Crimson-maroon. 25 cts.

Santa Cruz. Yellow, edged pink. 75 cts.

Souv. Gustav Douzon. Orange-red. 40 cts.

Other choice varieties, \$1.75 for 10

Double Show Dahlias

Admiral Schley. Crimson, striped white. 15 cts.

Dr. J. P. Kirkland. Dark crimson. 15 cts.

Dr. Keynes. Reddish buff. 20 cts.

Emily. White, suffused lavender. 15 cts. each,

Ethel. Yellow, tipped with white. 15 cts.

Kaiser Wilhelm. Yellow, tipped with red. 20 cts.

Marjorie. Lemon, shaded amber. 15 cts.

Meteor. Bright scarlet. 15 cts.

Mrs. West. White, shaded with rose. 15 cts.

Ohl. Lilac, striped with crimson. 15 cts.

Progress. Rosy lake, striped crimson. 15 cts.

Robert Bloomfield. Pure white. 15 cts.

Other choice varieties, \$1.50 for 10

Double Pompon, or Bouquet Dahlias

Amber Queen. Clear amber. 15 cts.

Catherine. Bright yellow. 15 cts.

Clara Hurch. Yellow, crimson-lake edge. 15 cts.

H. Millesky. Crimson. 15 cts.

Hypatia. Amber, shaded fawn. 15 cts.

Iolanthe. Orange-buff, white blotched. 15 cts.

Juliet. Yellow, tipped orange. 15 cts.

Nellie Broomhead. White, tipped lilac. 15 cts.

Red Indian. Deep coral-red. 15 cts.

Snowclad. Small, pure white. 15 cts.

Sunny Daybreak. Apricot, red edge. 15 cts.

Wm. Nitcher. Claret and white. 15 cts.

Other choice varieties, \$1.50 for 10

Single-Flowered Dahlias

We have a large collection of the leading sorts in all colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10



Gladiolus

We offer as fine a quality of unnamed Gladiolus as can be found in the country. The bulbs are large and fine, and can be depended upon for the best results.

Scarlet and Crimson, Mixed. 20 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

White, Pink and Variegated. 35 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

Choice Mixed. 30 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

Lemoine's Butterfly. Very beautiful varieties. 40 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Montbretias

The Montbretias are one of the most brilliant of summer-flowering bulbs, and will never be dispensed with when once grown. Hardy and multiply rapidly.

Crocsmiæflora. Deep golden orange; fine. 20 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100.

Elegans. Yellow and orange. Very showy. 5 cts.

Etoile de Feu. Bright vermilion; yellow center. 30 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.



Tuberous-rooted Begonias

Gerbe d'Or. Splendid golden yellow. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Pottsii grandiflora. Golden orange, outside bright red. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Transcendent. Orange and vermilion; large. 25c. for 10, \$1.75 per 100.

Tigridia • Shell Flower

Grand for summer effect, the flowers being very large and spotted. They flower for a long period.

Tigridia conchiflora. Yellow. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

T. grandiflora. Bright crimson. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

T., var. alba. Ivory-white; yellow center. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Tuberose

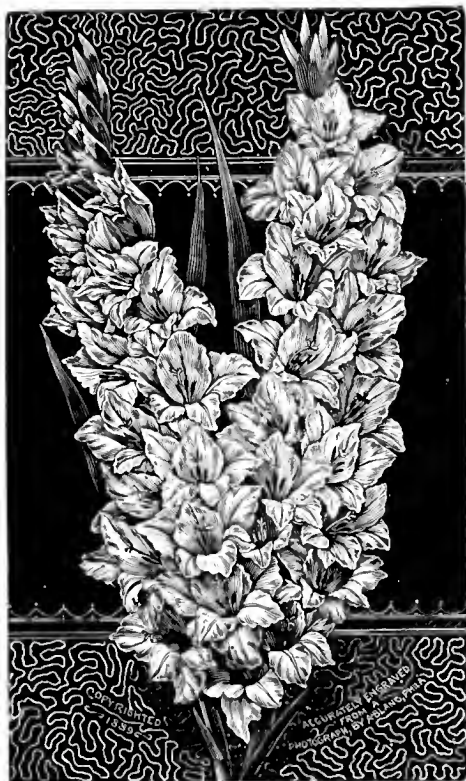
A bulbous plant of the easiest culture and most delightful fragrance, suitable for the summer garden or house-culture throughout the year. They should be started early in pots, using good, rich, loamy soil, and when the weather is suitable, transplanted to the garden. The variety offered is the one most extensively grown, being much superior to all other sorts.

Excelsior Pearl. A superior strain, with very large, double white flowers, produced in great abundance. Extra strong roots. 35 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

It is quite impossible to overestimate the worth of this interesting family which, in the hands of a few painstaking hybridists, have been brought to the highest possible state of perfection. They can be used in such a variety of ways that every one should grow them, both for greenhouse decoration and for the open garden. We offer good tubers from the finest strain of erect, large-flowered varieties with dwarf habit, comprising all colors—red, scarlet, white, yellow, pink, etc. 10 cts., 50 cts. for 10.

Double Varieties, in Colors. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.



White Gladiolus



Fruit Department

The ground in which fruit trees are planted should be drained in such a way as to avoid stagnant moisture, which is inimical to the best growth of newly planted trees, and the ground should be as well prepared as for crops of corn, potatoes, etc. Before planting the trees, see that all broken roots are properly pruned, and in the case of standard trees, which run from 5 to 7 feet, have all of the top branches pruned back to within three or four buds at the base of the shoot, thus lessening the strain upon the roots, and giving the remaining buds an opportunity for more vigorous growth. Larger trees may be shortened to a lesser degree; and where there are small twiggy growths, these should be cut out entirely. In all cases have the holes dug sufficiently large to allow the roots of trees to be straight and natural, and with the tree held in an upright position, have the finest and best soil carefully worked in among the roots so that the latter may be in close contact with the soil. This important point will save the loss of many trees. Trees which are tall enough to be shaken by the wind should be carefully staked, with a piece of cloth tied about the tree to prevent rubbing of the bark by either the stake or tying material. After planting the trees have the ground, as far as the roots extend, well mulched, several inches deep, with manure. This protection, in dry ground especially, is beneficial, as it prevents the cracking or drying out of the ground, and provides a very even moisture about the roots. Keep the ground about young fruit trees cultivated and open, not allowing the grass to grow about them.

Distance Between Trees or Plants in Plantations

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soils 25 feet may be enough.
Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf-growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
Dwarf, or Pyramidal Pears Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.
Dwarf Apples, bushes, 6 feet apart.
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.
Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

4 feet apart each way.....	2,729	15 feet apart each way.....	200
5 " " " ".....	1,742	18 " " " ".....	135
6 " " " ".....	1,200	20 " " " ".....	110
8 " " " ".....	680	25 " " " ".....	70
10 " " " ".....	430	30 " " " ".....	50
12 " " " ".....	325		

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted 3 feet by 1 foot, gives each plant 3 square feet, 14,520 plants to the acre.

APPLES

The following list of Apples embraces varieties which have been tested, and can be recommended as the very best for general cultivation. Most all Apples are furnished in standard sizes; occasionally calls are made for dwarf trees, which can be supplied.

Extra First-class, 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10
First-class Standard Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Dwarf Trees on Paradise stock, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. These are useful for small gardens, and usually bear the third year after planting.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Moderate growth, medium to large; yellow; tender, rather acid; very good. Ripening August.

Early Strawberry. Moderate growth, medium; deep red; melting, subacid; very good. Ripening Aug.

Golden Sweet. Free growth; large; yellow; tender; sweet, rich; very good. Ripening August and Sept.

Primate. Medium growth; pale yellow; tender, fine flesh, juicy, mildly acid. Excellent dessert Apple. Ripening August and September.

Red Astrachan. Free growth; large, roundish; deep crimson; juicy, rather acid; good; very hardy; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness and hardness. Ripening August.

Sops of Wine. Free growth; medium; dark crimson; juicy, sub-acid; good. Ripening Aug. and Sept.

Sweet Bough. Moderate growth; large; pale yellow, tender, juicy, sweet; very good. Ripening August.

Tetofsky. Moderate growth; Russian; medium; yellow and red; juicy, sprightly acid; good; very hardy. Ripening July and August.

Williams' Favorite. Moderate growth; large, oblong; red; rich and excellent. Ripening August.

Yellow Transparent. Free growth; Russian; medium; roundish, oblate, slightly conical; pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; good. Ripening Aug.

Autumn Apples

Alexander. Moderate growth; Russian; very large and handsome; crimson; crisp, subacid; good. Ripening September and October.

Fall Pippin. Free growth; very large; yellow; tender, rich; very good or best. Ripening Oct. to Dec.

Fameuse, or Snow. vigorous growth; medium; deep crimson; tender, subacid, melting, delicious; very good; hardy. One of the best dessert Apples. Ripening November to January.

Gravenstein. Vigorous growth; very large; striped; juicy, tender, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. Ripening September and October.

Maiden's Blush. Free growth; large; yellow and red; tender, juicy, subacid; good. Ripening September and October.

Oldenburg, or Duchess of Oldenburg. Vigorous growth; Russian; large; striped; tender, juicy, sub-

**Autumn Apples, continued**

acid; good; regular and abundant bearer. One of the hardest kinds known. Ripening September.

Porter. Moderate growth; medium to large; yellow; fine grained; sprightly subacid; very good. Ripening September. 50 cts.

Pumpkin Sweet. Vigorous growth; very large; yellowish; sweet and rich. Ripening October and November.

Red Bietigheimer. Free growth; one of the largest and handsomest Apples; purplish crimson; firm, pleasant, subacid; good; hardy. Ripening September.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Vigorous growth; large; bright red; crisp juicy, subacid; good; the most popular and profitable market sort at the East. Ripening Dec. to March.

Belle de Boskoop. Vigorous growth; large; bright yellow; crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly subacid; very good; hardy. Ripening December and January. 50c.

Ben Davis. Vigorous growth; large; striped; moderately juicy, subacid; good; highly esteemed at the West. Ripening December to March.

Fallwater. Vigorous growth; large and handsome; good. Ripening November to March. 25 cts.

Golden Russet. Vigorous growth; medium; russet; crisp, juicy, mild subacid; hardy; very good; long keeper. Ripening November to April. 25 cts.

Grimes' Golden. Vigorous grower; large; golden yellow; juicy, sprightly subacid; very good. Ripening January to April. 25 cts.

Hubbardston. Free growth; large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy, rich, slightly subacid; very good. Ripening November to January. 25 cts.

Jonathan. Medium growth. Red and yellow; tender, juicy, and rich. Very productive. One of the best for table or market. 50 cts.

Mann. Vigorous growth; medium to large; deep yellow; juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; hardy. Ripening January to April.

McIntosh Red. Vigorous growth; handsome; very good; hardy. Ripening November to February.

Monmouth Pippin. Free growth; large; greenish yellow, with red; tender, juicy, subacid; very good. Ripening November to April.

Mother. Moderate growth; large; red; tender, rich, aromatic, mild, subacid; best. Ripening November to January.

Newtown Pippin. Moderate growth; large; green; juicy, crisp, aromatic; best. Ripening November to June. 50 cts.

Northern Spy. Vigorous growth; large; striped red; tender, juicy, mild, subacid; very good; a fine dessert fruit. Ripening December to June.

Opalescent. The handsomest Apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful, high quality fruit. Size large; color light, shading to a very dark crimson, and susceptible to a very high polish; hence, its name. Ripening December to March.

Pewaukee. Vigorous growth; large; bright yellow with red; tender, juicy, subacid; good; very hardy. Ripening January to May.

Rambo. Vigorous growth; medium; yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild subacid; very good. Ripening October to January.

Rhode Island Greening. Vigorous growth; large; green; fine grained; rich, subacid; very good. Ripening December to April.

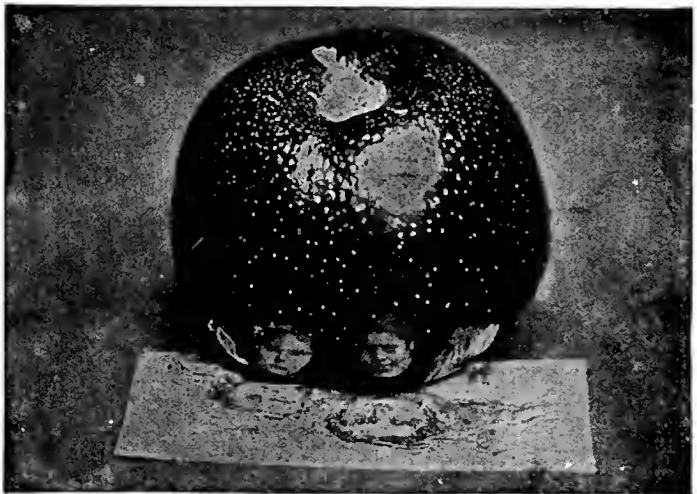
Rome Beauty. Moderate growth; large; yellow and red; tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; good. Ripening December to May.

Roxbury Russet. Free growth; medium; greenish; rich, subacid; good; late keeper. Ripening December to June.

Sutton Beauty. Free growth; medium to large; yellow and crimson; tender, juicy, subacid; very good and a long keeper. Ripening November to April.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. Ripening Dec. to April.

Stark (Pride of Maine). An early and abundant



Opalescent Apple

bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. Ripening Jan. to May.

Tolman's Sweet. Free growth; medium; yellow; firm, rich, sweet. Ripening November to April.

Tompkins King, or King of Tompkins County. Vigorous growth; large; red-striped; tender, juicy, vinous; very good. Ripening November to January.

Twenty-Ounce. Free growth; large and showy; striped; brisk, subacid; good. Ripening Oct. to Jan.

Walter Pease. Vigorous growth. A delicious Apple, resembling the Baldwin. Very large; quality best. mild and juicy, with rich aromatic flavor. Ripening October and November. 50 cts.

Wagener. Vigorous growth; medium to large; yellow and crimson; juicy and subacid; very good. Ripening December to March.

Walbridge. Vigorous growth; medium; yellow and red; crisp, juicy; good; hardy. Ripening Jan. to May.

Wealthy. Free growth; medium; dark red; juicy, vinous, subacid; good; very hardy. Ripening December to February.

Winesap. Moderate growth; large; deep red; firm, crisp; good. Ripening December to May.



Winter Apples, continued

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. Ripening December to March.

Yellow Bellflower. Free growth; large, yellow; crisp, juicy, acid to subacid; very good. Ripening November to February.

York Imperial. Free growth; medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, mild, subacid. Ripening November to February.

Crab Apples

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. They bear very early and every year. The fruit is unequalled for jelly and for vinegar, and is useful when dried, canned or preserved.

First-class Standard Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

General Grant. Of large size for a Crab. Round, oblate; cream-color ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun-exposed side; slender stem; flesh white; very mild subacid.

Hyslop. Large size; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Hardy.

Martha. A new Crab, raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow, shaded with light red; fruit mild and tart.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of Apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable.

Whitney. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and hardy.

PEARS

The soil best adapted for Pear culture should be of rich and heavy quality. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. Spraying is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf-blight can be treated only by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. Thinning increases size and quality of the remaining crop. Distances for standard trees, 15 to 20 feet; dwarf trees, 6 to 10 feet.

Standard Pears, 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

Dwarf Pears, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Vigorous growth; large; yellow and red; juicy, buttery, with a rich, musky flavor; very good. Ripening September.

Brandywine. Free growth; medium yellow and russet; melting, juicy; good; ripening August.

Clapp's Favorite. Vigorous growth; very large and handsome; yellow and crimson; melting, buttery, vinous; very good. Ripening August.

Koonce. As an early market Pear it is said to have

no equal. Expressly suited for the North on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth. Fruit medium to large, yellow, with handsome blush, and does not rot at the core; good quality.

Manning's Elizabeth. Moderate growth; below medium; yellow and red; juicy, melting; very good. Ripening August.

Wilder. This new Pear has been tested sufficiently to warrant the highest commendation. It ripens in August and is a liberal cropper, bearing fruit shortly after transplanting. Skin bright yellow; flesh rich creamy color and virtually coreless. It is the best keeper of all early Pears and does not rot at the core. Very juicy and delicious in flavor.

Autumn Pears

Anjou. Vigorous growth; very large; greenish yellow; melting, buttery, juicy, sprightly, vinous; keeps into midwinter, and is the most valuable of all winter Pears. Ripening November and December.

Bosc. Moderate growth; large; russety; buttery, rich, high-flavored; best. Ripening Sept. and Oct.

Claireau. Free growth; very large, handsome and showy; yellow and red; juicy, vinous; valuable for market. Ripening November and December.

Flemish Beauty. Vigorous growth; large; yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet; good; very hardy. Ripening September and October.

Frederick Clapp. Free growth; above medium; lemon-yellow; sprightly, acidulous, rich; best quality. Ripening October and November.

Hardy. Vigorous growth; large; russety; melting, juicy, vinous; very good. Ripening Sept. and Oct.

Howell. Vigorous growth; large, handsome; sweet, melting; good. Ripening September and October.

Idaho. A very promising new Pear; very large; skin yellow, with brownish red on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous; quality best; wood and foliage resemble Bartlett; hardy, vigorous and prolific.

Kieffer. Vigorous growth; large; rich golden; slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Ripening October and November.

Louise Bonne of Jersey. Vigorous growth; large; yellow and red; melting, buttery, rich; very good. Ripening September and October.

Seckel. Moderate growth; medium; brown; juicy, melting and buttery; of the highest flavor. Ripening September and October.

Sheldon. Vigorous growth; large; russet and red; melting, rich, delicious; very good. Ripening Oct.

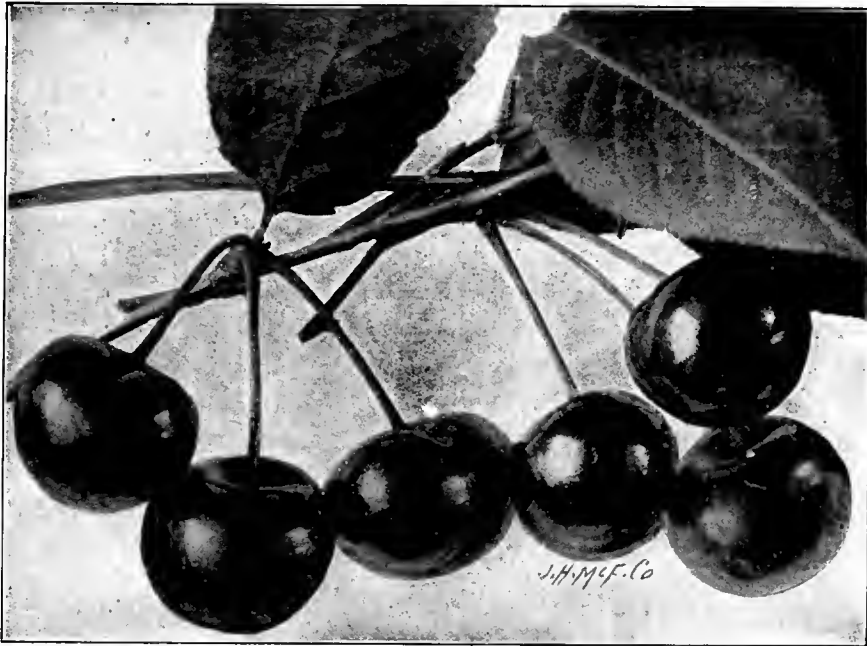
Vermont Beauty. Originated in Vermont. A very brilliant-colored skin and most beautiful when ripened. It matures a little later than the Seckel, and has qualities which render it valuable as a shipping Pear. Flesh rich, aromatic and juicy. The tree is strong in habit and is well adapted to the coldest climates.

Winter Pears

Dana's Hovey. Moderate growth; small, but of fine quality. Ripening November to January.

Idaho. A native of Idaho. Yellow, with red cheek, covered with spots. The shape is more that of an oblong apple than a Pear. Flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly flavor. Quality good.

Lawrence. Moderate growth; medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; very good; a valuable winter Pear. Ripening November and December.



Early Richmond Cherries

Winter Pears, continued

Lincoln Coreless. Practically coreless. It will keep for several months. Fruit large, quality very good, rich and juicy. When ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong grower; hardy as Bartlett.

Winter Nelis. Free growth; medium; russet; melting, buttery and rich; very good; one of the best early winter Pears. Ripening December and January.

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. **Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Howell, Lawrence, Seckel, and Wilder's Early.**

CHERRIES

The Cherry does well on dry soil and can be trained in any form required.

Standard Trees, 2 to 3 years, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. \$50 per 100

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Black Eagle. Moderate growth; large; black; tender, rich, juicy; best. Ripening first of July.

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth; very large; purplish black; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Coe's Transparent. Vigorous growth; medium; pale amber and red; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Downer's Late. Vigorous growth; rather large; light red; tender and juicy; good. Ripening first of July.

Governor Wood. Vigorous growth; medium; clear light red; tender and delicious. Ripening end of June.

Mercer. A new Heart Cherry, claimed to be finer and larger than Black Tartarian and a better keeper than any others. Color dark red and early. The tree is a sure cropper each year and is free from worms and rot.

Napoleon. Vigorous growth; very large; pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and sweet; very good. Ripening first of July.

Rockport. Vigorous growth; large, pale amber and red; sweet and tender; good. Ripening first of July.

Windsor. Vigorous growth; large; liver-colored; very firm; very good; a very valuable variety; hardy. Ripening end of July.

Yellow Spanish. Vigorous growth; large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious; very good. Ripening end of June.

Dukes and Morellos

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of sour Cherries.

Empress Eugenie. A new French Cherry, rather dwarf in habit; very productive; fruit large, roundish, flattened; skin rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, rich, juicy, subacid; very good; stone small.

May Duke. Large; dark red; tender, melting, juicy and, when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor; ripens a long time in succession; tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

Morello, English. Large; dark red, nearly black;



Duke and Morello Cherries, continued
tender, juicy, subacid; valuable for preserves; tree small, slender growth; productive.

Ostheim. A very hardy Cherry, imported from Russia; color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a subacid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness render it valuable.

Reine Hortense. Very large; bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet; tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry

Of Western origin; as hardy as an oak. The fruit, which is most abundant, is jet-black; as large as an English Morello, and in flavor like sweet Cherries. It rarely exceeds 4 feet in height, and is a novel and valuable variety to grow in small gardens. Fruits when two or three years old, and ripens very late. 35c.

PLUMS

While Plums thrive on all soils, when grown in deep, well-prepared loam, the best results are obtained. Black-knot, when it appears on the trees, should be removed by cutting out the branches affected. The curculio can be overcome only by jarring the trees and destroying the fallen insects. Spraying and thinning-out of fruit produce best crops. Distance for Plum trees, 12 to 18 feet.

Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

Plums of European Type

Bradshaw. A very large, oval, bark violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Lombard. Medium; oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round; greenish yellow; juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone; tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market Plum. Ripens last of September.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Dark purple; larger than the common Damson; very productive.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower, very productive and hardy.

Japan Plums

Abundance (Botan). Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry, and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August.

Climax. One of Burbank's latest and best. Fruit heart-shaped, larger than Wickson and more highly colored. Very fragrant, delicious, prolific, and a vigorous grower. Ripens about the time of Red June.

Hale. New. Very handsome, with a bright orange color, thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, yet a good keeper; very pleasant peach flavor. Valuable as a late variety, ripening when other varieties are gone.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple-yellow; flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September. Its large, even size, beautiful color and superb quality make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Red June. An early-ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large; roundish, conical; purplish red; handsome; flesh yellow; quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular, with sharp point. Color purple and red, with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, or blood-color, fine quality; pit very small. August.

Wickson. Originated by Burbank. A sturdy, upright grower; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious; excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening.

Willard. Size medium; color red and attractive; vigorous, hardy and productive; very early, about July 15. Will keep in good condition a long time after picking.

Yellow Japan (Chabot). Lemon-yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

PEACHES

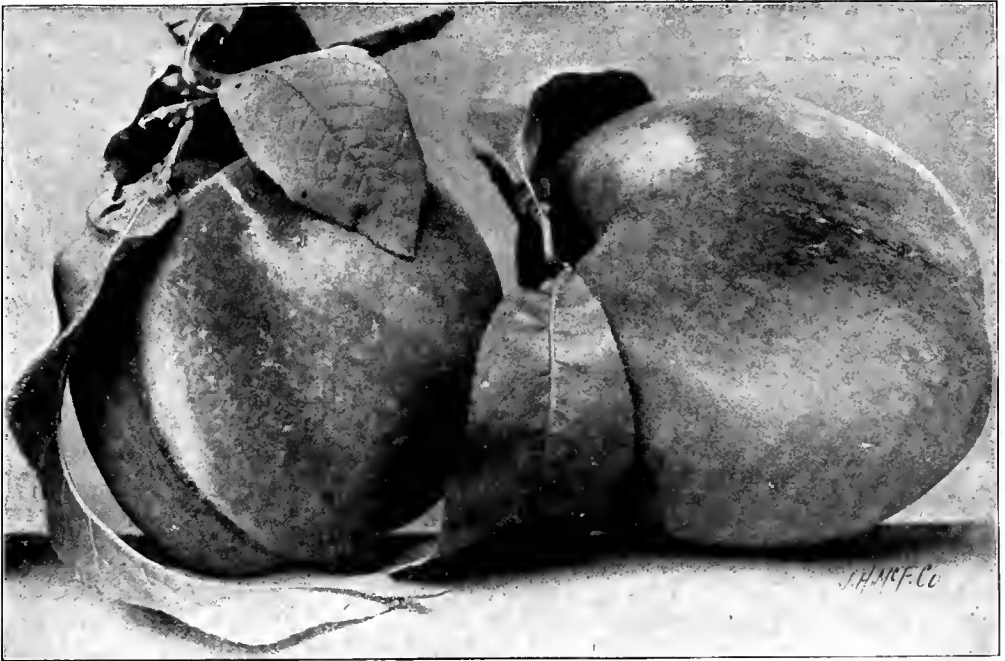
The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation until August.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months commencing the early part of August.

Trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100



Burbank Plum



Fitzgerald Peaches

Peaches, continued

Alexander. This excellent variety ripens very early. Large; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good; most excellent shipper; freestone. Middle to last of July.

Carman. A new, hardy, rot-proof Peach. Large, round; pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Champion. New. Handsome creamy white with red cheek. It is of large size and of very superior flavor. Ripens about August 1, and has shown that it bears a full crop when others fail. Considered a great improvement over other white sorts.

Coolidge's Favorite. Medium; white and red; juicy and rich; freestone. Ripening end of August.

Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow; juicy, melting; freestone. Ripening early September.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow; juicy; good; freestone. Ripening end of September.

Crosby. This is considered the best variety introduced for years, and is being extensively planted through New England where hardiness is essential. It originated in Massachusetts.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow Peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well-flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence; planted in enormous quantities in the Peach-growing regions of the South. Ripening early August.

Early York. Medium; greenish white, with red; juicy, rich. Ripening middle of August.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling, found in Ontario, outside the Peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising new Peach is of the Crawford type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster. Large, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripening early September.

Hale's Early. Medium; white; very good. Ripening middle of August.

Large Early York. Large and handsome; white and red; juicy and delicious. Ripening end of August.

Lord Palmerston. Very large; creamy white, with pink; melting, juicy, rich. Ripening end of Sept.

Mountain Rose. Large; white and red; juicy; good. Ripening end of August.

Oldmixon Free. Large; greenish white and red; juicy and rich. Ripening middle of September.

Oldmixon Cling. Large and excellent. Ripening end of September.

Rivers', or Early Rivers'. Large; creamy white, with pink cheek; melting, rich and racy; very good. Ripening early August.

Rivers' Early York. Medium; marbled red; melting and juicy. Ripening end of August.

Stevens' Rareripe. Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks.

Stump the World. Medium to large; red and white, good. Ripening middle of September.

Triumph. New. A strong grower and a sure and abundant bearer. Fruit a freestone and of large size, and bright yellow color. Ripens early and young trees have borne over a half bushel of fruit each.

Wager. Bright yellow, with red on sunny side; hardy; productive; of fair quality. Ripening early September.

Waterloo. Medium to large; whitish green with red; juicy, vinous. Ripening end of July.

Wheatland. Large; golden yellow, with crimson; juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Ripening middle of September.

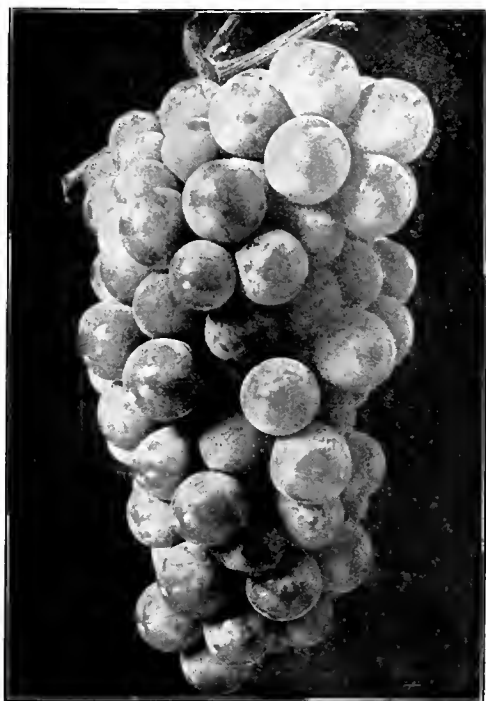
QUINCES

Apple, or Orange. Large; roundish; bright golden yellow; very productive.

Bourgeat. A new variety of great size, and believed to be one of the finest yet offered. It is a great keeper. Color rich golden and quality extra good. Free, vigorous, and without leaf-blight.

Champion. A vigorous and productive variety. Ripening very late.

Meech's Prolific. Remarkable for its early and regular bearing, and for productiveness; will bear when



Niagara Grapes

Quinces continued

two or three years old. Pear-shaped and of high quality.

Rea, or Rea's Mammoth. A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. One of the best.

Trees, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

APRICOTS

The Apricot succeeds well grown against walls or fences, and grown in this way can easily be protected. For heavy, damp soils, they should be grown on plum stocks. All ripen in July. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the plum.

On Plum stock, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Alexander. Large, oblong; yellow; fine, sweet flavor. An immense cropper.

Blenheim. Medium; juicy and good. Very hardy.

Early Golden. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet. Hardy.

Early Moorpark. Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Moorpark. Large; yellow and red; sweet, juicy and rich; one of the best.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio, which must be destroyed as previously recommended. They ripen in September.

On Plum stock, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with red; sweet and pleasant.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green, with purple; melting, rich and high-flavored.

Late Melting. Greenish white, with red; medium quality; very late.

Victoria. Very large; one of the finest.

Hardy Native Grapes

Strong 2- and 3-year vines, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Black

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape; clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.

Red and Reddish Purple

Agawam (Roger's No. 15). Large, tender, juicy, vinous; vine vigorous.

Brighton. Large, handsome and of the best quality and ripens early.

Catawba. Well known; highly flavored but late.

Delaware. Medium or small, but delicious; highly esteemed everywhere.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). One of the best and most popular of the Rogers; ripens with the Concord.

Vergennes. Large and showy; pleasant, but not rich; ripens with Concord; keeps well.

White

Green Mountain (Winchell). One of the very best; ripens early; good bearer; free from mildew; vigorous grower.

Lady. Early; of fair quality; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large, compact; berry about the size of Concord; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good; early; vine vigorous and productive.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berry large; skin thin but tough; slightly pulpy, tender, sweet; vine vigorous, healthy and very productive; ripens with Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white Grape in cultivation.

Pocklington. Large and showy; tender, juicy sweet and pleasant; ripens after Concord.

Select Foreign Grapes

The cultivation of the Foreign Grapes is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts at cultivation in the open air, in the northern states, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Black Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, White Frontignan. \$2.50 each.



RASPBERRIES

One of those fruits which are adapted to a great range of soils, giving abundant crops with comparatively little care, the quality of which, however, is in accordance with the care and cultivation accorded. For garden culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For field culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In trimming in spring, depend upon the strong canes for fruiting purposes, shortening back the laterals to within 6 or 8 inches of the stock, and cut away all old, useless wood.

Strong plants, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Columbian. A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market). Large, dark crimson berries of firm texture; sprightly acid and of excellent quality; a certain cropper, always to be recommended.

Loudon. Remarkably productive of bright red berries of largest size, fine quality and firm texture.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine either for home use or for shipping purposes.

Gregg. Most prolific; berries black, of high quality and good size; productive and hardy.

Marlboro. Large, bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very early and hardy.

Shaffer's Colossal. Large, dark purplish red fruit of sprightly acid flavor; vigorous and productive; medium to late season.

Souhegan. Black berries of superior quality nearly three-quarters of an inch across, borne in dense clusters; hardy, productive and a fine market berry.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Mulching is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Strong plants, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Agawam. Fruit medium size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core; a very valuable variety for home use, being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Eldorado. New. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its very large, jet-black fruit, which are sweet and melting and keep well after picking.

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform, both in size and shape; there is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Rathbun. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the Blackcap Raspberry; the fruit is borne in clusters and is easily gathered; berries very large, color intense black, with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high-flavored, sweet and delicious.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; its value is

its extreme hardiness, standing the winters where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Wachusett Thornless. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; the plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils; it is also hardy and almost free from thorns.

Wilson's Early. Very large, shining black, retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full-colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the Blackberry season.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, ripening between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

Plants, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry requires annual manuring to sustain its vigor, and enjoys partial shade. The American varieties need close pruning every year. They may be planted in the fall and spring.

Downing. Whitish green; vigorous and prolific; juicy and good. A fine reliable berry for general culture. \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Chautauqua. A white Gooseberry, equal to the largest variety in size, and excels them all as to vigor and yield. Sweet and exquisite flavor; almost exempt from mildew. 40 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Houghton. Vigorous but slender grower. Its medium pale-red berries are plentiful and good, and it can be depended upon. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Industry. An English variety, more generally planted than any other, as it is free of mildew and bears freely very large, dark red fruit of delicious quality. We recommend this for general use. \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Red Jacket. A pure native American variety, rivaling the English varieties in size, and absolutely free from mildew. Fruit large and smooth, rich ruby-red in color, and a fine flavor. A most valuable variety. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Smith's Improved. Large, light green fruit, sweet and of good quality; vigorous and productive. \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Pearl. The most prolific Gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is much larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first-class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown. \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

CURRANTS

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

2-year plants, except Perfection, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100

Black Naples. Very large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies. Strong grower and coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots.



Currants, continued

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction, and is the best red Currant known. Fruit very large, bright red and of excellent flavor; less acid than the Cherry. It has a long stem which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive.

La Versailles. Very large; red; long bunches of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest.

Lee's Prolific. Black. The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness.

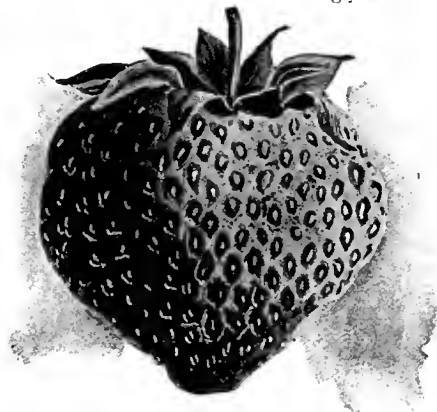
Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Victoria. Large, bright red, long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable for its lateness. Spreading growth; very productive.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use we recommend planting 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 5 feet apart, only allowing enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 feet wide; all the rest should be pinched off. It is advisable to cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed as the plants begin to grow in the spring. Pot-grown plants can be set out in August and September and will yield a fair amount of fruit the following year. Those



Brandywine

marked **P** have imperfect flowers and must be planted near the perfect-flowered kinds to insure fertilization.

Plants, 25 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100

We consider the following the best out of many varieties:

Belmont. Large; crimson; late; good.

Brandywine. One of the very best of new sorts, which has been fully tested. Growth strong and healthy, and fruit much above the average in size. Season medium to late. The quality of the berry is of the finest.

Burbach. P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities. Great and uniform in size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest sun. Season early to medium.

Clyde. Large; scarlet; early; productive; good.

Gandy. Large and firm berries of uniform size and shape. On rich heavy loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best-shipping, long-keeping Strawberry, as late as the latest well-tested sorts.

Glen Mary. Large; crimson; medium; good; productive.

Haverland. P. A very productive market variety with long, medium-sized berries. Early and desirable.

Marshall. Berries very large, handsome and high-colored; of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

Michael's Early. Very early; medium to large size, round; bright crimson; firm and of good quality. Very productive.

Minute Man. Crimson; medium to large; mid-season; good; very productive.

Sharpless. One of the best Strawberries.

Wilson. Medium to large; dark red; very hardy and productive. It is widely known and generally grown, and holds its own against the new varieties.

Potted Strawberries

We can furnish potted plants of the above varieties in August and September. \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

An easily cultivated crop, capable of giving large returns, depending as much on the culture as on the variety used. Do not plant more than 4 to 6 inches deep, and do not use salt as a fertilizer. Planting in double rows, 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows, gives sufficient room for paying crops.

Conover's Colossal. Of large size, rapid growth and excellent quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

RHUBARB

Linnæus (Myatt's Linnæus). Large; early; tender, and of the very best quality. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

OLD-FASHIONED HERBS FOR KITCHEN GARDEN

	Each	Per 10
<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i> (Chives).....	\$o 15	\$1 20
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> (Wormwood)....	15	1 20
<i>dracunculus</i> (Tarragon).....	20	1 50
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> (Hyssop).....	15	1 20
<i>Lavendula veris</i> (Lavender).....	15	1 20
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> (Balm).....	15	1 20
<i>Mentha piperita</i> (Peppermint).....	15	1 20

	Each	Per 10
<i>Mentha viridis</i> (Spcarmint)	\$o 15	\$1 20
<i>Nepeta cataria</i> (Catnip).....	15	1 20
<i>Rumex crispus</i> (Sorrel).....	15	1 20
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> (Rue).....	15	1 20
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> (Sage).....	15	1 20
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Matrimony Vine.....	30	Polygonatum.....	85	Spleenwort.....	91	Xanthoxylum.....	28
May-Apple.....	84	Polygonum.....	85	Spruce.....	7	Yarrow.....	60
Meadow Beauty.....	86	Pontederia.....	90	Spruce, Douglas.....	7	Yellowwood.....	10
Meadow Rue.....	88	Poplar.....	24	Spruce, Hemlock.....	10	Yew.....	9
Meadowsweet.....	43	Poppy.....	82	Spurg.....	72	Yucca.....	13

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